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THE

VERMONT JOURNAL, AND THE UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[Vol. I.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1784. [Numb. 40.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

The proprietors of Roxbury, in the county of Rutland, State of Vermont, who have not paid the two taxes, viz. one of Ten Shillings, the other of Two Shillings, on each right, granted by said proprietors for the purposes of laying out the first division lots, and paying for the charter, &c. are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, on the third day of June next, at the dwelling-house of Capt. Joseph Durkee, in Stockbridge, as will discharge them, with all lawful costs.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum due on each right, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Edward Akins,	0	12	0
Asa Whitcombe,	0	12	0
John Cook,	0	12	0
Solomon Withüll,	0	12	0
Joseph Kimball,	0	12	0
Isaac Morgan,	0	12	0
Eldad Brownson,	0	12	0
William Lyon	0	12	0
Whitman Jacob,	0	12	0
Edmund Hodges,	0	12	0
Joel Butler,	0	12	0
John Ransom,	0	12	0
Henry White,	0	12	0
Abel Davis,	0	12	0
Jonathan Hall,	0	12	0
Joshua Dodge,	0	12	0
Jonas Boardman,	0	12	0
Shubael Cross,	0	12	0
Elisha Hawley,	0	12	0
Robert Hunter	0	12	0
Jonathan Chase,	0	12	0

JOHN STRONG, Collector.

Woodstock, April 6. 1784.

N. B. *The last proprietors meeting of said Roxbury, stands adjourned to the 8th day of June next, at the dwelling-house of said Strong, in Woodstock, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. All persons concerned are desired to attend accordingly.*

HERO,

will cover, this season,

At the following times and places, viz

AT Capt. Hatch's, in Norwich, on the first and fourth weeks in May.

At Deacon Andaway's, in Hanover, on the second week in May, and first week in June.

At Nathaniel Hall's, in Lebanon, on the third week in May, and fourth week in June: and continue in that manner thro' the season.

He is a Horse equal for beauty to any in this country; full 16 hands high; trots and canters; and his character (in Connecticut where he is known) is unblemished.

The terms are three Dollars, paid in wheat next fall, or Fifteen Shillings in cash, paid down. Good attendance will be given, and every favour acknowledged, by

WILLIAM BAXTER.

The proprietors of Bridgewater, at a legal meeting, held at Asa Jones's, in said town, voted, that each proprietor shall have a legal right to lay out a second hundred acre pitch to each right, after the 15th day of June next: and all concerned in them rights, are desired to conduct accordingly.

JOHN HAWKINS, P. Clerk.

Woodstock, April 12, 1784.

Will cover this season

At the stable of the subscriber, in Hanover, the noted

HORSE,

CALLED

Young Scrip,

Sired by the noted Horse called

OLD SCRIP,

Which formerly belonged to Governor Wentworth. The terms are two dollars for the season, or one dollar for a single leap Good attendance will be given, and all favours gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble servant,

EBEN. BREWSTER.

Hanover, April 10, 1784.

STATE OF *VERMONT.*

An act for the election of county officers in the county of Orange.

WHEREAS the several civil officers in said county of Orange, have resigned their several offices, and have prayed for a new election, and their resignations have been accepted, upon condition that they officiate until a re-election may be had:

Therefore,

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the constables of the several towns within the county of Orange, shall warn all the freemen within their respective towns, to meet at the usual place of holding town-meetings in their respective towns, on the first Tuesday in September next, at nine of the clock in the morning of said day: said warning to be given at least six days before the day appointed for said meeting; and being so met, the freemen shall proceed in the following manner, viz.

1st. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.

2d. The freemen shall give in their ballots for him whom they would have for their chief judge of the county court in said county; which votes shall be sealed up in the presence of the freemen, by the moderator of said meeting. In like manner they shall proceed to give in their votes for four assistant judges; which votes shall be counted and sorted by the moderator and town-clerk, in the presence of the freemen, and a list thereof taken in the same manner as is directed in the act for the choice of counsellors.

3d. The freemen shall give in their votes for him whom they would have for high sheriff of said county; which votes shall be sealed up as aforesaid.

4th. The freemen shall give in their votes for a judge of probate for the district of Newbury; which votes shall be sealed up as aforesaid.

5th. The freemen shall give in their votes for two justices of the peace in each town wherein is one hundred taxable inhabitants; and in like manner for one justice of the peace in each other town in said county wherein are twenty taxable inhabitants; which votes shall be sorted, counted, and sealed up as before directed.

6th. That the freemen in each respective town in the county, shall make choice of some meet person to take charge of said votes, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duty. And the persons so chosen in said county, shall meet at the court-house in Newbury, on the first Tuesday of October next, at two of the clock in the afternoon of said day; and being so met, shall proceed, 1st. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2d. To choose a clerk to record the doings of said meeting. And shall then proceed to count the votes for the aforesaid officers; & the persons found to have the greatest number of votes, shall be declared chosen. And when it shall so happen that there is no choice by reason of a tie, the members of said meeting shall determine the choice. And it shall be the duty of the clerk of said meeting, to make return, as

soon as may be, to his Excellency the Governor, that said officers may be commissioned according to the constitution.

Secretary's Office, March 19, 1784.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Vermont, 4th March inst.

Attest. MIC. TOWNSEND, Sec.

MADRID (*Spain*) December 9.

We learn from the village l'Alduidu, near Almeria (in the kingdom of Murcia) that a disastrous accident happened thereon the 29 h of October: Part of the mountain which commands the village (named the Mountain of the Moors) opened into two parts, and tumbled down with a terrible noise, burying in its fall 27 houses, in which 6 men and women and 6 children remained dead.

PETERSBURGH, (*Russia*) December 1.

A courier arrived from Constantinople hath brought the ratification of the treaty of commerce concluded lately between our Court and the Ottoman Porte. With respect to the news from Crimea, there is no probability in it, and still less of reality, at least hitherto, of the report of a body of 30,000 Asiatic Mussulmen having unexpectedly attacked that peninsula.

ALGIERS, (*a Republic in Africa, on the confines of Barbary*) November 10.

This city was yesterday in the utmost disorder, on account of a conspiracy against the life of the Dey. The principal conspirators have been discovered and put to death, after suffering the severest tortures, in order to extort from them the reasons which induced them to this horrid attempt; but no information could be got from those abandoned wretches.

From the BANNAT *of* TEMESWAR, *Nov* 11.

Two thousand soldiers and peasants are employed in repairing the great road which leads from Transylvania into Moldavia and Wallacia; it is an open road, and was made formerly by the Roman legions.

Amsterdam, March 4. A letter from the Dutch Consul, Mr Brouns, dated Jan. 8, announces that the Emperor of Morocco had assembled all his Captains together, and informed them that he intended to declare war against some power. The same letter adds, that according to the general report, this declaration was to be against France, and expected shortly to be declared in public.

LONDON. *January* 15.

The words *at* and *with*, like those of *will* & *shall*, are often confounded by the people of the Scottish nation: It happened a short time since, that his Majesty at the levee, addressing himself to a Scottish Lady, inquired after the welfare of her Lord; when her Ladyship humbly thanked his Majesty, assuring him her Lord was very well, and in his last letter said, *he longed to be* AT *her*."

A correspondent has favored us with the following account of a very fatal and extraordinary duel, that was fought about three months since in a certain County in Ireland, and which has not before been published in England.

A Mr. G—imagining a Mr. L—had offended him at an assembly, sent him a challenge, and the parties next day met accordingly; the ground was measured at eight paces, when the former gentleman discharged his pistol without effect; the latter fired and grazed the thigh of Mr. G. The seconds here attempting to interfere, Mr. L. called to them to desist, or d—n him if he would not fire amongst them all. The seconds retiring, the gentlemen fired almost at the same moment Mr. G's ball lodged in the lower part of Mr. L's belly, who fell, but recovered his legs instantly; Mr. L's ball had also taken effect in the right arm of Mr. G. Both gentlemen now drew, but as Mr. G was materially injured in the sword arm, he was obliged to retire, parrying the furious thrusts of his antagonist, until he fell backwards into a very large ditch full of water, when, though almost suffocated, Mr. L. raised his sword, meaning to put an end to his existence, but was happily caught by the arm by the opposite second. By this time a vast concourse of people had gathered, so that the parties retired as well as they could, menacing destruction against each other. The seconds agreed to meet next morning, which they accordingly did, with their friends, and chose by mutual agreement a saw pit for the scene of action. Captain N. and Mr. C. the principals, having taken their post at each end of the saw pit, Mr. C. desired the Captain to fire, which he instantly did, and shot Mr. C. in the breast, who fell and expired without a groan; his pistol however went off without doing any injury. Mr. W——, Mr. C.'s friend, a relation, a lad of only seventeen, sprung into the pit and striding his fallen friend's body said, he still remained to espouse his relation's cause; the Captain replied to him, fire on then, which he did, and shot him through the head. At this moment, some gentlemen of the town hearing of the matter, arrived time enough to prevent the other second from going down, as he was just about it. Mr. G. lost the use of his arm entirely, and Mr L. expired in the greatest agony the third day after. The Coroner's inquest bro't in their verdict manslaughter in their own defence, as the gentlemen of the country declared the matter, though unfortunately was very *honourably* settled.

Extract of a letter from Paris, December 21.

"The city of Thessalonica, capital of Macedinia, a great magazine for Levant trade, has been totally overthrown by an earthquake; in the lower part many French, English, & Italians are buried in ruins. This disaster is more destructive than that of Messina. Warehouses of all kinds of commodities belonging to the merchants of Marseilles and London, are swallowed up.

St. CHRISTOPHER, Jan. 7.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

I present myself to you, at the head of the officers of the garrison I have the honour of commanding, to give you, on the part of the King my master, the positive order of paying the taxes due to his Majesty to the first of the present month. The refusal you have made, detains in this island his Majesty's troops, & his ships in the road of Sandy Point, and prevents the execution of the late order received by both parties.

I do not call upon you for deliberation, but for obedience. I order you to pass a resolution, by which you will submit yourselves to pay the said tax till the first of January. You shall not quit this meeting until you have conformed to this order, and until his Majesty's Treasurer has received from the Treasurer of the Colony, or from his Deputy, the sum due for said taxes, from the 19th of December last, until the 1st of this month.

I shall wait at the house of the Commandant of Sandy-Point till you have sent me, by proper deputies, the resolve I demand of you; which, after examination, I shall accept or refuse. It is painful to me, that some Members of this House should compel me to a step, which the other part would wish to avoid.

DE FRESNE.

BOSTON, April 19

By the British prints it appears, that a definitive treaty of peace had been signed by the Ministers of the Court of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, on the 8th of Jan. by which happy circumstance the effusion of much human blood will be prevented.

Great attempts have been made by the opposition in England, to remove Mr. Pitt and all the present Ministry; but, was supposed would prove ineffectual, as they had the entire confidence of their Sovereign.

The Duke of Rutland is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Several villains were last Saturday apprehended and committed to goal, for uttering counterfeit dollars, in this town. The dollars are of the old stamp, and dated 1768. They are well imitated, but the sound will easily denote them base metal. A number of New-Hampshire State notes, which it is supposed they purchased with these dollars, were also found upon them.

Extract of a letter from a known good friend to both countries, a gentleman of fortune and character in London, to his correspondent in New England.

—"*O my dear Friend why will your Ladies take the law of fashion, from such a wanton tyranny of example, as is imposed on you from Great-Britain? I am more clear in the enormity of this despotism (which you submit) than of all the Revenue laws which America groans under; so many yards of costly silk as we cut in pieces with the most licentious profusion! The decent night Gown which shewed the shape of the sex, in all its native elegance, is now banished, and nothing but Negligees are seen with things slipping down each side, which look as if the Ladies had turned a most monstrous pair of silk pockets inside out and drawn them through their pocket holes. The hinder part of their garment seems contrived by an Upholster, for it is a drawn-up-curtain; and for the front, how monstrously is the elegant fall of the petticoat deformed with flounces of massacred silk! Oh Barbarous Murder both of beauty and materials—but if I cannot restore the decent night Gown, to its usurped power and influence; for decency sake for beauty sake, all that is engaging in sweetness and nature, let me obtain, that the first man who comes among you to torture the Ladies heads of hair in New-England, as they are distorted among us, cut the Rascal's head off for his reward.*"—

The following is a copy of a letter received by his Excellency the Governor, previous to his issuing the proclamation enjoining & commanding the citizens of this Commonwealth not to interfere in the dispute between some of the citizens of the State of New York, and the people inhabiting the territory called the State of Vermont.

YOUR Excellency has undoubtedly obtained some information before this, in regard to the disturbances which have for some time past subsisted in the county of Windham, in the south eastern corner of this State, occasioned by a few wicked persons who pretend to owe allegiance to the State of New York, and refuse to pay obedience to the laws and authority of this State—I am unhappy to inform your Excellency, that a small number of your citizens, who live near and adjoining to them, give countenance and afford aid to them in their wicked and unjustifiable proceedings, by harbouring them, and promiss-ing their assistance with arms, in case the dispute may require it. This government have, in several instances, had recourse to an armed force, to aid the civil authority in the due execution of their laws in the south-east corner of the county of Windham aforesaid, part of which force are now in Guilford and its vicinity—By a letter from the officer commanding these troops, I am informed, that from repeated threats, he had for some time expected a surprize, which occasioned him to be on his guard, and endeavour to defend himself, and defeat them in case of an attack; and that at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant, having received information that a force was approaching, the officer, with part of his men, formed an ambuscade about one mile northerly of the Massachusetts line; soon after two men made their appearance with fire arms, who

coming within the distance of three rods of the ambuscade were hailed and ordered to stand, upon which they presented their guns proper for firing; the commander aforesaid requested them not to fire, informed them they were surrounded with forty men, and would be cut to pieces; upon which the two men turned themselves about & ran; they were again hailed and commanded to stop, but refused, upon which the commanding officer ordered part of his men to fire, which order was obeyed, but without succeeding in the design of bringing them too; the commander then ordered a second fire, which being obeyed, one of the two men was mortally wounded of which he expired in about four hours; the other made his escape —Unfortunately the man killed proved to be a citizen of your State, in company with one belonging to this, and who has for some time past taken refuge in that part of the Massachusetts State adjoining.

The man wounded, whose name has since been found to be Spicer, *upon being questioned, refused to give any account of his design, but appeared, by his unbecoming language, to be a bitter enemy to government; his gun was examined and found sufficiently loaded with powder and ball It appeared by his previous threats, that he had for some time past premeditately designed some outrage against the peaceable inhabitants of this State.*

Agreeable to the request of the Legislature, & by the advice of my Council, I have endeavoured to give your Excellency a short, but fair stating of the circumstances of this affair, which I hope may prove satisfactory. And as acts of amnesty have been passed by the authority of this State, in favour of those few, who have pretended to owe allegiance to the State of New York, on condition of their peaceable submission to the authority of this State, I am induced from a knowledge of your Excellency's character, to request you to direct, that your citizens do not interfere in the dispute, either by arms, or affording succour to those insurgeants.

The bearer Mr. Smith, will be able to answer such questions as you may think proper to ask him on the subject, whom I beg leave to recommend to your favourable notice, & hope to receive an answer; and am,

Your Excellency's
most obedient,
humble servant,
THOMAS CHITTENDEN.

His Excellency
JOHN HANCOCK, *Esquire.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.

Extract of a letter from Wyoming, Dated March 20.

" The late great fresh, at the breaking up of Susquehanna has been most distressing to the inhabitants living on the low lands. In the neighbourhood of Kingston, Robert M Dowel and Nicholas Depuis drove off their cattle and horses in haste, when the fresh was coming on, but all those belonging to their neighbours perished. Every house was swept away, and their provisions almost totally destroyed.

" At Jacobs Plains and Abraham's Plains, only three houses are left in that neighbourhood. Frederick Jackson, from Jacob's Plains, is missing, supposed to be drowned In the Shawanese settlement, there is not a building left on the low lands, their goods and provisions are mostly destroyed; and a mill not being left in all our settlements, the inhabitants are under the necessity of boiling wheat and corn to support their families.

Kingston settlements consisted of about 30 families; those of Jacob's and Abraham's plains, of about 35 families; and that on Shawanese low grounds, of about 40 families.

" This is the unhappy situation of the few inhabitants of Wyoming, who have so lately suffered every danger on this side death, many of their nearest and tendrest connections having gallantry lost their lives in defence of their country, and had their houses burnt, and their plantations laid waste, by the relentless fury of the savages!

" The distresses of the war obliged us to build our houses in the low grounds, for the better defence against our enemies. But we were not apprehensive of the dreadful consequences of a deluge, which has left us in a most distressed situation!"

Messrs. PRINTERS,

Please to insert the following in your useful paper, and you will oblige one of your constant readers.

A Little while ago, a gentleman, a friend to Dartmouth College, handed me a subscription paper, requesting my endeavors to procure subscriptions for building a new College; disposed to do what I could to promote so useful and important a matter, I have neglected no good opportunity for the purpose; and having proposed it to a number of respectable gentlemen, friends to learning, religion, and good order; I find there are difficulties in their way at present, for shewing their liberality towards said College: which, it is apprehended, is the case with most gentlemen of sense and ability in the western part of New Hampshire, from Plainfield down Connecticut river, where perhaps thousands of pounds would otherwise be given for the aforesaid purpose.

Dartmouth College seems to be closely connected with the Grafton Presbytery, who have been so unsufferably assuming and tyrannical in some of their late administrations, viz The whole of their proceedings in conjunction with Windsor Association, as represented in a pamphlet, entitled. " Remarks," &c. which none of the aggressors have yet dared reply to. And some of the members of said Presbytery are in the trust and tuition of said College; which must be not a little prejudicial to the honor and interest thereof. Another thing which has made a great noise in the country, to no small disadvantage of said College, is, the extraordinary conduct of the government thereof, in the affair of the *worthless* loghouse (which was only an incumbrance and disgrace to the College) in that, by threats of expulsion from College, forty or fifty silver dollars were extorted from the students, and, by threats of excommunication from church privilege, confessions even of capital offences; which would have been a perpetual disgrace to them, had not the worthy and generous President (who was absent when these things were done) when he returned, set matters in some good measure right again, by causing all these forced confessions to be burnt with indignation, and restoring the scholars to their deserved credit; which worthy deed should be recorded to his eternal honor. But one thing is yet wanting fully to repair the injury, viz. to return the money.

Let the stumbling block then be removed —let the injury done the students be wholly repaired—let the Grafton Presbytery wholly disavow the conduct of the convention in the affair of Cornish above referred to, or the College break connection with them. And those in the trust and tuition of said College who have grossly invaded the rights of congregational ministers and churches, make proper satisfaction for their conduct, or be removed from their connection with the College, and some more catholic gentlemen placed in their room: then may the governors of College, with a grace and grounds of encouragement, ask for subscriptions to build a new College Wishing these hints may be beneficial to some, I am, &c.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Explanation of the Air Balloons.

AS our readers have heard enough ordinary *and* extraordinary, *of the Air Ballons, it may be time to be serious on a subject, however useless which has excited much curiosity The following short dialogue will therefore, satisfy every body:*

Q. What is this air balloon?

A. It is a hollow globe, covered with thin silk well varnished, and then filled with inflammable air, which air, being ten times lighter than common air, disposes it to rise in common air as cork rises in water.

Q. What is inflammable air?

A What Dr. Priestly call Phlogiston.

Q. How is it prepared and introduced into the balloon?

A By putting some old nails or iron into a narrow mouthed vessel, and pouring upon them a certain quantity of oil of vitriol and common water, which will cause an effervescence; and as the inflammable air will rise in a plentiful stream, it must be conveyed by a pipe into the balloon, & you will soon perceive it to have a disposition to ascend

Q. How high will it go?

A. Till it rises into an atmosphire lighter than itself, and there (without some foreign aid) it will remain till it bursts or falls

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At a meeting of the proprietors of the township of ORANGE, in the state of Vermont, held the 19th of April 1784, at the house of Major Elisha Burton, in Norwich, voted, that the clerk advertise in the Windsor paper, that said meeting is adjourned to the 17th day of May next, to be held at said Burton's. And a general attendance of the proprietors is requested, as business of importance is then to be transacted.

EBEN BREWSTER. P. Clerk pro. tem.
Norwich, April 20, 1784.

The proprietors of Fairlee, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby informed, that at a proprietors meeting in 1774, a tax of three pounds eighteen shillings on each proprietor's share in said town, was granted to defray the expences of allotting the town, making roads, &c. That in December 1779, another tax of seven pence on each acre in said township, was granted for the purpose of making passable four roads thro' the town, supporting the gospel, and erecting a saw mill and grist mill, in the easterly part of said town.—That in March 1780, a tax of one penny on each acre was granted for the purpose of erecting a meeting-house.—That in July 1782, a tax of one penny on each acre was granted for the purpose of erecting a saw mill and grist mill, in the westerly part of said town: and that the above taxes are committed to me the subscriber to collect. The delinquent proprietors are therefore requested to pay their respective taxes to me, at my dwelling in said Fairlee immediately, otherwise their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

ISRAEL MOREY, Collector.
Fairlee, April 16 1784.

At an adjourned proprietors meeting of the township of WASHINGTON, holden at the house of Major Burton, in Norwich, voted, to raise a tax of Twelve Shillings on each proprietor's right, for the purpose of defraying the charges of surveying, laying out, &c. This is to notify said proprietors, to pay the same to me the subscriber, by the 15th day of June next, to prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

JESSE SAFFORD, Collector.
Woodstock, April 27, 1784.

N. B. The last proprietors meeting of said Washington, stands adjourned to the 15th day of June next, at the house of Major Burton in Norwich.

Calvin Burnet,

Once more returns his hearty thanks to his customers for all favours receiv'd, and shall gratefully acknowledge the receipt of future kindnesses; and informs them, and all others, that he will continue riding the ensuing season, up the river on one side, and down on the other, for the better serving the public. As the paper is enlarged, and a new channel opened for the freshest intelligence he hopes all gentlemen who desire the public emolument, as well as private satisfaction, will grant him the favour of their custom, as he can wait for the pay of the two next quarters, till the expiration thereof. Any gentlemen who live back from the post road, if they choose, may have their papers sealed and directed to them: the greatest care will be taken to convey papers to all his customers—and he will take his pay in wheat, or cash, as best suits them. He is about to take up his residence in Norwich, near Major Burton's, as it is near the centre of his business; where he will be ready to serve his customers, and all gentlemen, in any private business; and they may depend on his care and fidelity, and his demands reasonable: and there will be places appointed in every town from Windsor to Newbury, where letters, and all business, are to be left in writing for his reception.

State of VERMONT.

Whereas application

has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Rochester, in the county of Windsor, to warn a meeting of said proprietors,—These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Capt. John Strong, in Woodstock, on the first day of June next, for the following purposes, viz

1. To choose a moderator, and other officers for said meeting.
2. To see if the proprietors will lay out the second and third division lots, and grant a sum of money to defray the charges of the same; together with making roads, and paying the proprietors old debts.
3. To agree on a method for calling proprietors meetings in future.

ASA WHITCOMBE, Just. Peace.
Barnard, Feb. 24, 1784.

This may certify, that the judgment rendered by John Throop, and John Winchester Dana, Esqrs. about the last of October 1783, and the punishment inflicted on James Brown, were illegal: and in consequence of our being sensible of it, we have made restitution and satisfaction to the said Brown.

John Throop, } Assistant.
John W. Dana, } Just. Peace.
Pomfret, Feb. 17, 1784.

Whereas application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Fairlee in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of said township—This is therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel Coburn, in said Fairlee, at ten o'clock A. M. of the 24th day of May next, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator.
2. To choose a proprietors clerk, and such other officers as may be thought necessary.
3. To see whether said proprietors will confirm, in whole, or in part, the former doings of the said proprietors meetings.
4. To see what the proprietors will do respecting roads through said town, and to do any other business that may be thought necessary.

ISRAEL SMITH, Justice Peace.
Thetford, April 13, 1784.

The proprietors of Tunbridge

in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors in May 1783, for the purpose of laying out said township, making roads, &c. are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Nathan Morgan, in said Tunbridge, on the 26th day of May next (unless sooner paid) as will discharge them with all lawful costs.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum due on each right, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Abraham Root,	3	0	0
Timothy Brownson,	3	0	0
Hezekiah Camp, jun.	3	0	0
Noah Thomas,	3	0	0
Hezekiah Camp,	3	0	0
Hartman Vandozer,	3	0	0
Moses Corbit,	3	0	0
Obadiah Noble,	3	0	0
Obadiah Noble, jun.	3	0	0
Samuel Hide,	3	0	0
Ezekiel Robarts,	3	0	0
Elisha Noble,	3	0	0
Philip Callender,	3	0	0
Joseph Hanmer,	3	0	0
George Pelmer,	3	0	0
Theophilus Westover,	3	0	0
David Walker,	3	0	0
Stephen Holly,	3	0	0
Cotton Fletcher,	3	0	0
Abiel Williams,	3	0	0
William Corpr,	3	0	0
Samuel Lee,	3	0	0
Asa Norton,	3	0	0
Joseph Picket,	3	0	0
Benjamin Picket,	3	0	0
Nathaniel Pease,	3	0	0
William Buck,	3	0	0
William Fitch,	3	0	0
M. H. Wentworth,	3	0	0
Robert Fail,	3	0	0
Daniel Allen,	3	0	0
John Deane,	3	0	0
Noadiah More,	1	10	0
Daniel Haden,	3	0	0
Daniel Taylor,	3	0	0
James Nicols,	3	0	0

ELIAS CURTIS, Collector.
Royalton, April 7, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

Two hundred acres of excellent land, lying in Moortown, on Connecticut-river, for which stock, or cash, will be taken in payment. The terms very reasonable, and a good title given, by

STEPHEN MERRILL.
Newbury, April 17, 1784.
N. B. Nine acres fit to be burned and planted this spring.

To be sold at the Printing-Office.
Watts's Divine Songs, Penitential Cries, Revolution of America, sundry Sermons, &c. &c.

The proprietors of Rochester

in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the two taxes granted by said proprietors for the purpose of laying out the first division lots, paying other proprietary debts, and cutting and clearing roads, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Capt. John Strong, in Woodstock, on the first day of June next, (unless sooner paid) as will discharge them, with all lawful costs.

The names of the delinquent proprietors are as follows, with the sum due on each right.

	£.	s.	d.
David Currier,	2	0	0
Stephen Partridge,	2	0	0
Moses Davis,	2	0	0
Joseph Tucker,	2	0	0
Joseph Loveland,	2	0	0
John Hopson,	2	0	0
Benjamin Lewis,	2	0	0
Elijah Tucker,	2	0	0
Simeon Belnap,	2	0	0
Joshua Hazen,	2	0	0
Moses Brigham,	2	0	0
John Sawyer,	1	0	0
Ithemar Chase,	1	0	0
David Warren,	1	0	0
Asa Emerson,	1	0	0
Caleb Chase,	1	0	0
Eben. Sparrowhawk,	1	0	0
Ezekiel Emerson,	1	0	0
Heber Chase,	1	0	0
Ephraim Miles,	1	0	0
James Akin,	1	0	0
Willis Hall,	1	0	0
John Ramont,	1	0	0
Ami Currier,	1	0	0
Jacob Hall,	1	0	0
Dennis Darling,	1	0	0
James Page,	1	0	0
Daniel C. Chase,	1	0	0
Simeon Jacobs,	1	0	0
Dudley Chase, jun.	1	0	0
John Strong,	1	0	0
James Lawton,	1	0	0
Isaac Puffer,	1	0	0
John Whitcombe,	1	0	0
Daniel Emerson,	1	0	0
Solomon Akin,	1	0	0
Henry Sparrowhawk,	1	0	0
William Page,	1	0	0
Ephraim Briggs,	1	0	0

ABNER BRIGHAM, Collector.
Hartland, April 12, 1784

STATE OF VERMONT.

Whereas application

has been made to me, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Woodbury, in the county of Orange, to warn a meeting of said proprietors—Therefore, the subscribing authority hereby notifies to the said proprietors of Woodbury, that they meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on the 2d day of June next, then and there to act on the following articles.

1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.
2. To choose a clerk.
3. To choose a committee to lot out the township.
4. To raise money to defray the necessary charges of said proprietors, and to do any other business that shall be thought necessary on said day.

ISAAC TIGHENOR, Justice Peace.
Bennington, April 5, 1784.

THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[Vol. I.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1784. [NUMB. 41.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

State of VERMONT.

Whereas application

has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Rochester, in the county of Windsor, to warn a meeting of said proprietors —These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Capt. John Strong, in Woodstock, on the first day of June next, for the following purposes, viz

1. To choose a moderator, and other officers for said meeting.

2. To see if the proprietors will lay out the second and third division lots, and grant a sum of money to defray the charges of the same; together with making roads, and paying the proprietors old debts.

3. To agree on a method for calling proprietors meetings in future.

ASA WHITCOMBE, Just. Peace.

Barnard, Feb. 24, 1784.

The proprietors of Fairlee,

in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby informed, that at a proprietors meeting in 1774, a tax of three pounds eighteen shillings on each proprietor's share in said town, was granted to defray the expences of allotting the town, making roads, &c. That in December 1779, another tax of seven pence on each acre in said township, was granted for the purpose of making passable four roads thro' the town, supporting the gospel, and erecting a saw mill and grist mill, in the easterly part of said town.—That in March 1780, a tax of one penny on each acre was granted for the purpose of erecting a meeting-house.—That in July 1782, a tax of one penny on each acre was granted for the purpose of erecting a saw mill and grist mill, in the westerly part of said town: and that the above taxes are committed to me the subscriber to collect. The delinquent proprietors are therefore requested to pay their respective taxes to me, at my dwelling in said Fairlee, immediately, otherwise their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

ISRAEL MOREY, Collector.

Fairlee, April 16, 1784.

At an adjourned proprietors

meeting of the township of WASHINGTON, holden at the house of Major Burton, in Norwich, voted, to raise a tax of Twelve Shillings on each proprietor's right, for the purpose of defraying the charges of surveying, laying out, &c. This is to notify said proprietors, to pay the same to me the subscriber, by the 15th day of June next, to prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

JESSE SAFFORD, Collector.

Woodstock, April 27, 1784.

N B. The last proprietors meeting of said Washington, stands adjourned to the 15th day of June next, at the house of Major Burton in Norwich.

LONDON March 1.

The humble Address of the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled.

"*Most gracious Sovereign.*

"We your Majesty's most dutiful & loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, beg leave most humbly to represent to your Majesty, that, impressed with the most dutiful sense of your Majesty's paternal regard for the welfare of your people, we rely on your Majesty's royal wisdom, that you will take such measures, as by removing any obstacle to the formation of such an Administration, as your faithful Commons have declared to be requisite in the present critical and arduous state of public affairs, as may tend to give effect to the wishes of your faithful Commons, which have already been most humbly represented to your Majesty."

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

"*Gentlemen,*

"I am deeply sensible how highly it concerns the honour of my Crown, and the welfare of my people, which is the objects always nearest my heart, that the public affairs should be conducted by a firm, efficient, extended, united Administration, entitled to the confidence of the people, and such as may have a tendency to put an end to the unfortunate divisions and distractions of the country. Very recent endeavours have been employed, on my part, to unite in the public services, on a fair and equal footing, those whose joint efforts appear to me most capable of producing that happy effect: Those endeavours have not had the effect I wished. I shall always be desirous of taking every step most conducive to such an object; but I cannot see that it would in any degree be advanced by the dismission of those at present in my service.

"I observe, at the same time, that there is no charge or complaint suggested against my present Ministers, nor is any one or more of them specially objected to; and numbers of my subjects have expressed to me in the warmest manner their satisfaction of the late changes I have made in my Councils. Under these circumstances I trust my faithful Commons will not wish that the essential offices of executive government shall be vacated, until I see a prospect that such a plan of union, as I have called for, and they pointed out, may be carried into effect."

March 4. The following is the Address of the House of Commons to the King, which is to be presented by the whole House this day, at half an hour after three o'clock.

To the King.

Sire,

"We, your Majesty's faithful Commons, approach your Throne, most humbly to represent to your Majesty the satisfaction your faithful Commons derive from the late most gracious assurances we have received, that your Majesty concurs with us in opinion, that it concerns the honour of your Crown, and the welfare of your people, that the public affairs should be conducted by a firm, efficient, extended, united Administration, entitled to the confidence of your people, and such as may have a tendency to put an end to the unhappy divisions & distractions of this country.

"We acknowledge your Majesty's paternal goodness in your late most gracious endeavours to give effect to the object of our late dutiful representation to your Majesty.

"We lament that the failure of this your Majesty's most gracious endeavours should be considered as a final bar to the accomplishing so salutary and desirable a purpose, and to express our concern and disappointment, that your Majesty has not been advised to take any further step towards uniting in the public service those whose joint efforts have recently appeared to your Majesty most capable of producing so happy an effect.

"Your faithful Commons, with all humility, claim it as their right, and on every proper occasion feel it to be their bounden duty to advise your Majesty touching the exercise of any branch of your Royal prerogative.

"We submit it to your Majesty's Royal consideration that the continuance of an Administration which does not possess the confidence of the Representatives of the people must be injurious to the public service.

"We beg leave further to say, that your faithful Commons can have no interest distinct and separate from that of our constituents, and that we therefore feel ourselves called upon to

repeat those loyal and dutiful assurances we have already expressed of our reliance on your Majesty's paternal regard for the welfare of your people, that your Majesty would graciously enable us to execute those important trusts which the Constitution has vested in us, with honor to ourselves and advantage to the public, by the confirmation of a new Administration, appointed under circumstances which may tend to conciliate the minds of your faithful Commons, and give energy and stability to your Majesty's Council.

"Your Majesty's faithful Commons upon the maturest deliberations, cannot but consider the continuance of the present Ministers as an unwarrantable obstacle to your Majesty's most gracious purpose, to comply with our wishes in the formation of such an Administration as your Majesty, in concurrence with the unanimous Resolution of your faithful Commons, seems to think requisite in the present exigencies of the country. We feel ourselves bound to remain firm in the wish expressed to your Majesty in our late humble address, and do therefore find ourselves obliged again to beseech your Majesty, that you would be graciously pleased to lay the foundation of a strong and stable Government, by the previous removal of your present Ministers."

March 5. Yesterday the house of Commons carried up their address to St. James's. It being a drawing-room day, the Court was full of ladies.——The speaker, attended by Mr. Fox & many other members, went up to the throne, & having read and presented the address, his Majesty delivered the following answer from a paper which he held in his hand:

"Gentlemen,

"*I have already expressed to you how sensible I am of the advantages to be derived from such an administration as was pointed out in your unanimous resolution; and I assured you that I was desirous of taking every step most conducive to such an object—I remain in the* SAME *sentiments—but I continue equally convinced that it is an object not likely to be obtained by the dismission of my present ministers*

"*I must repeat, that no charge or complaint, nor any specific objection, is yet made against* ANY *of them If there were any such ground for their removal at present, it ought to be* EQUALLY *a reason for not admitting them as a part of that extended and united administration, which you state to be requisite.*

"*I did not consider the failure of my recent endeavours as a final bar to the accomplishment of the purpose which I had in view, if it could have been attended on those principles of fairness and equality, without which it can neither be honorable to those who are concerned, nor lay the foundation of such a strong and stable government as may be of lasting advantage to the country But I know of* NO FURTHER *steps, which I can take, that can be effectual to remove the difficulties which obstruct that desirable end*

"*I have never called in question the right of my faithful commons to offer me their advice on every proper occasion, touching the exercise of any branch of my prerogative: I shall be ready at all times to receive it, and give it the most attentive consideration: And they will ever find me disposed to shew my regard to the true principles of the constitution, and to take such measures as may best conduce to the satisfaction and prosperity of my people.*"

OLD BAILEY INTELLIGENCE.

Dennis Shebane *was indicted last week at the Old Baily for a street robbery on Alexander Shaw.*

The prosecutor, a sailor, deposed, that on the 14th of this month, between the hours of twelve and one in the morning, he (in company with James Scott, a witness) was suddenly knocked down, and robbed of his watch, by the prisoner, in Plough Court, Ratcliff Highway.

James Scott, the witness, a Scotch sailor, also gave a very humorous account, in a very grave way of the robbery.—Being a sailor, he said that the prisoner bore down *upon the prosecutor, and gave him a* broad side, *in Plow Court, and then* sheered off. *That the prosecutor* piped all hands *when he was* laid keel upwards. *That the prisoner* ran right before the wind, *to whom he* gave chase; *but that the prisoner* tacked to the starboard, *and then he (the witness)* hauled his wind. *That another* frigate coming up, ran along side of the prisoner, on whom he poured his whole broad side, *and made him* surrender; *but that he (Scott) was entitled to his* prize money *never having* lost sight *of the prisoner* during the chase.

Scott's evidence created a deal of diversion in Court; nor could the Judges refrain their risible faculties on the terramarine discription. As he was confirmed by another witness, in a more intelligible dialist, but who still added the prosecutor was half seas over, *the prisoner was convicted, but recommended to mercy by the jury.*

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Dec. 17.

Letters from the Havannah confirm the report of Dun Jean Miranda, having privately withdrawn himself from thence, in consequence, as reported, of a contraband trade having been discovered to be carried on under his auspices; & a clerk of Oliver Pollock, Esq; the American agent, for being concerned therein, has been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment in the castle of La Vera Cruz.

Don Juna Miranda was in this island about two years ago, commissioned from the Governor of the Havannah to settle a cartel for the exchange of prisoners:—Charlestown South Carolina, is said to be the place he has retired to.

Feb. 21. *Letters from Barbadoes mention, that the slaves in that island are in a state approaching to rebellion—the most daring robberies and murders are nightly committed by armed bands of those desperadoes, who parade the streets of Bridge Town and all the roads leading to that place in such numbers as to bid defiance to the exertions of the civil power. Vigorous measures were on the point of being adopted by the government, to quell those formidable freebooters.*

Feb. 24. *By the ship Pepita, 22 days from the Havannah, we learn, that his Majesty's frigate the Fox, which has been so long in that harbour, was to sail in a few days for this island, and that sentence of imprisonment for 8 years at La Vera Cruz, and a fine of 130,000 dollars, had been pronounced upon a Kingston merchant, for carrying on an illicit trade at that port. The connections which, it is imagined, this unfortunate gentleman had with some persons of rank may however, in a little time, procure a mitigation of so severe a punishment*

NEW-YORK, April 5.

On Friday afternoon as some children were playing in the upper part of an unoccupied stable, situated in the avenue leading from Maiden lane to Kings street; two men came to the said stable, and with horrid imprecations threatened these poor innocents with instant death if they did not immediately disperse: they entered the lower part of the stable armed with sticks, stopt up every means of retreat, and with the most unparallaled and wanton cruelty forced two of the children to leap out of a window more than twenty feet from the ground; by which one of them, a child about five years of age, broke his leg in a shocking manner, and now lies dangerously ill; the other children who escaped unhurt, say that one of these villains appeared to be a genteel dressed man in a brown coat, and his accomplice a cartman of a most savage countenance.

HARTFORD, April 13.

The General Assembly of Pennsylvania on the 11th of March last passed the following resolve, viz. That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, authorising the United States in Congress assembled, to prohibit the importation of any goods, the growth, product, or manufacture of any of the British Sugar Colonies into these United States in British ships; or to adopt any other mode of counteracting the designs of Great-Britain with respect to the commerce of these United States, so long as the present restrictions shall be continued on the part of Great Britain. Provided that this act shall not be in force until all the other States in the union shall have passed similar laws.

BOSTON. April 8.

A letter from Paris, dated December 26, says,

"*The French cabinet have in contemplation new arrangements, favourable to our intercourse with the West India islands The articles of their export already exceed the European consumption, and renders it expedient that a new market be opened to encourage their sale. The Marquis La Fayette continues unwearied in his endeavours to serve us. I am just told, that he has stated in a masterly manner to his court, in a memorial written by himself, the advantages and necessity of new priviledges in our favour. Indeed the nobility in this country seem to look upon the study of the principles of commerce as essential to their poltical rise, although commerce still wants that consideration which it enjoys in England.*"

STATE OF VERMONT.

An act to enable persons who have entered into, and made improvements on lands, under colour of title, who shall be driven out of the possession by a legal trial at law, to recover the value of what the estate is made better by such improvements, from the rightful owners of the land.

WHEREAS many persons have purchased supposed titles to land within this State & have taken possession of such lands under such titles, & made large improvements on the same and who having no legal title to such lands, must, if the strict rules of law be attended to, be turned off from their possessions, made at great labour and expence and others who have neglected the settlement of the country, will enjoy the benefit of their labour: Therefore,

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That when any person or persons, in the actual possession and improvement of lands to which he, she or they, so in possession, have purchased a title supposing at the time of purchase such title to be good in fee, shall be prosecuted before any court, by action of ejectment, writ of right, or any other real action, to final judgment, and judgment shall be given against such person or persons in possession as aforesaid, such possessor or possessors as aforesaid, against whom judgment shall be finally given as aforesaid, shall have right, by action, to recover of the person or persons in whom the legal right shall be found by such judgment, so much money as shall be judged equitable, on view of the matter, in consideration of the possessors having settled thereon. And the

manner of process shall be, that the recoveree or recoverees in such actions as aforesaid, shall within twenty four hours after judgment, or during the sitting of said court, file a declaration in an action of the case against the recoveror or recoverors, for so much money as the estate is made better, as aforesaid, in the clerk's office of said court, where such judgment was obtained, which shall be deemed a sufficient notice to the adverse party, to appear and defend in such action on the case, at the next stated or adjourned session of said court: and the court, on motion made, shall order the writ of seizin to be stayed until the last action aforesaid be determined: and the lands recovered by said judgment, shall be holden to respond the judgment, if any there be, in favor of the possessor or possessors, as fully as though the same had beed attached by mean process.

And if on trial it shall be found necessary that a view be had of the premises, by the jury, to ascertain how much the estate is made better as aforesaid; the court, on motion made by either party, may grant such view; and all reasonable charges arising by such view shall be paid by him or them who moved for the same.

Provided always, That this act shall not extend to any thing future, or to any person or persons who have taken possession of lands to which they have no legal title, after the 27th day of October 1781. And that no person who hath ousted the rightful owner, or got possession of any improved estate by outter (otherwise than by legal process) shall take any advantage or benefit by this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the plaintiff in the action of the case aforesaid, shall recover judgment in said action, no execution shall be granted in such case, until the expiration of six months after said judgment is recovered, and the writ of seizin shall be further stayed until the expiration of the said six months, unless the defendant in said action of the case, shall satisfy said judgment, either to the plaintiff recovering such judgment, or by paying the full sum of damages and costs so recovered, into the hands of the clerk of said court, for the plaintiff's use; in which case the clerk shall give a receipt for the sum so paid, and endorse such judgment satisfied, and a writ of seizin shall issue immediately.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the defendant in the declaration filed for damage as before mentioned in this act shall not be allowed to demur to said declaration after the second day of the sitting of the court in which said action for damages is to be tried agreeable to this act; and provided judgment shall be given on demurrer, in favor of the defendant in the said action, the plaintiff shall within 24 hours after such judgment, or during the sitting of said court, have full liberty to file another declaration for the purposes intended by this act, and a trial may be had in said action during the sitting of said court, and the writ of seizin shall be stayed until 6 months after the final trial of said action: and the land shall be holden to respond the judgment as before is provided in this act

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all actions commenced for the trial of the titles of land, or declarations filed for damage as before is provided in this act shall be taken up in the same stage in which they were at the time when the trial of them was suspended by a resolution of the general assembly, passed in October 1783. & prosecuted accordingly

Provided always That this act be not considered to give any privilege to any person settled on any lands granted or sequestered for a public pious or charitable use.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no writ of right, or other real action, no action of ejectment or other possessory action, of what name or nature soever, shall be sued, prosecuted or maintained, for the recovery of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, where the cause of action has accrued before the passing of this act, but within three years next after the first day of March, in the year 1784.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That an act, entitled, "An act to "enable persons who have entered and made "improvement on lands, under colour of "title, who shall be driven out of possession "by a legal trial at law, to recover the value "of what the estate is made better by such im-"provements, from the rightful owner of the "land," passed the twenty seventh day of October 1781, be, and hereby is repealed.

Secretary's Office, March 19, 1784.

The preceding bill having been read in the general assembly, and sent to the governor & council for their perusal and proposals of amendment, is ordered to be printed for the consideration of the people until the next session of the legislature.

Attest: MICAH TOWNSEND, Sec'ry.

AN ORIENTAL APOLOGUE.

A Blind man having contracted a violent passion for a certain female, married her contrary to the advice of all his friends, who told him, that she was exceeding ugly.——A celebrated physician, at length, undertook to restore him to sight.—The blind man, however, despised his assistance.—"If "I should recover my sight," said he, "I should be deprived of the love I "bear to my wife, a love which ren-"ders me happy."—"Man of God!" replied the physician, "tell me which "is of most consequence to a rational "being, the attainment of *happiness*, or "the attainment of *truth?*"

Grammar School.

A Grammar School is now opened at Newbury, in Coos; an experienced Preceptor is employed, and a building provided sufficient to accommodate twenty-five or thirty students; a number have already entered; and the generous founders of the School, have engaged immeditely to erect & finish a commodious building for forty or fifty pupils, and to make suitable provisions for boarding and lodging the same: the care and oversight of which is committed to *thirteen*, consisting of the neighbouring Clergy, and other Gentlemen in the vicinity, as *Trustees*, who will be careful that proper regulations and discipline are kept up; and those gentlemen who may be inclined to send youth for education, may be assured that all diligence and faithfulness will be taken to instruct them in the English and learned Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Surveying, and the rudiments of Mathamatics in general, and at as reasonable a price, and perhaps more so, than at any school in the country.

A realizing sense of the absolute necessity of Literature, & a proper education of youth, in preserving the liberties of the States of America, purchased at the expence of blood and treasure, as well as the importance and usefulness of it, in the government, peace and happiness of society, hath animated the liberal undertakers to this noble purpose; and, from the most grateful sentiments of esteem and regard for the eminent supporter and protector of the Rights of Mankind, our illustrious Commander in Chief, they have honored it with the name of *WASHINGTON*.

By order of the Trustees,
NATHAN GODDARD, Clerk.
Newbury, April 21, 1784.

State of VERMONT

Public notice is hereby given

to all the proprietors of the township of THETFORD, in the county of Orange, that application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the same for a meeting to be warned according to law; that some mistakes and errors in their former proceedings may be rectified, and all disputes to be ended respecting the legality of said proprietors meetings, &c. These are therefore to warn all the proprietors of the said township of Thetford, to assemble and meet at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in said Thetford, on the third Monday in June, at nine o'clock in the morning, to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. clerk. collector

2. To choose a proprietors clerk

3. To choose a treasurer and tity said proprietors.

4. To see if said meeting will ratify establish the agreements of said proprietors heretofore made under colour of vote whole or in part.

5. To take under consideration the several divisions of land said to be granted by said proprietors in this township, and establish in whole or in part, under proper regulations, the aforesaid divisions, as may appear most just and equitable.

6 To see if said meeting will allow the account exhibited against said proprietors for laying out lands in said divisions, as also for clearing roads in said township.

7. To see if said meeting will raise a sum of money sufficient to defray the necessary charges already made by said proprietors in said township.

8. To consider and resolve into some conclusive measures for the future proceedings of said proprietors.

9 To consider and transact any other business necessary to be done at said meeting for the safety and interest of said proprietors.

ISRAEL SMITH, Just. Peace.
Thetford, April 29, 1784.

These are to warn the proprietors of Turnersburgh, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, to meet at the dwelling-house of Amos Robinson, in Hartford, in the county of Windsor, on the seventeenth day of June next, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.

2 To see whether the proprietors will come into any further agreement in order to promote the settlement of said township.

ELISHA LATHROP,
LEMUEL HOUGH,
ASA EDGERTON, } *Proprietors Committee.*

The proprietors of the township of HINSBURGH, who are delinquent in payment of the tax of one pound four shillings on each proprietor's right, (voted by said proprietors, at a legal meeting held at the house of Isaac Lawrence, the 2d day of July 1783) for the purpose of defraying the charges of laying out said town, are hereby informed, that unless they pay the said tax before the 25th of May next, so much of their land will then be sold at the house of Mr. Abraham Chase, of Danby, as will pay the tax and incidental charges.

Benjamin Brownson,	John Hemple, Esq;
Samuel Brownson,	Asahel Noble,
Josiah Brownson,	Moses Johnson,
S. Brownson, jun.	Isaac Canfield,
W. Vanwyck, jun.	John Nelson,
David Hall,	William Vanwyck,
Thomas Willer,	Zadoc Noble.

ELNATHAN HUBBEL, Collector.

From the *Independent Chronicle.*

O! less than Women in the shapes of Men!
DRYDEN.

PASSING up State Street a few days since, I was met by one of those hermophrodites who infect our streets: her surtout-coat closely buttoned, her hat fiercely cock'd, and a cane which she exercised with such agility, as far out did our most pro'ess'd beaux, caused me to stop short. I gazed for some minutes at the spectacle of folly, nor could I forbear exclaiming, at the slight of wisdom and discretion from the society of the fair: Those, of sense & virtue, must ever despise such beings who thus stamp their characters with lickeness and vanity. Is this the boasted modesty of the fair? thus to assume the habits of the men, their petticoats must certainly be an incumbrance to them; they ought to compleat their triumph by putting on the breeches. Let me ask those mistaken creatures in what light they would hold an effeminate man? And learn from thence how they appear in the eyes of the worthy; they shew an assurance & arrogance, displeasing even to the abandoned, and break in upon that distinction & propriety which is the beauty of the world. I feel for the modest part of the sex, as I believe there are yet left many that discountenance such indecent, ridiculous conduct. Our bible tells us, "The woman shall not wear that which pertaineth unto the man, neither shall a man put on a woman's garment, for all that do so are an abomination unto the Lord!" & says a favourite author, so long as the females govern themselves by the exact rules of prudence & modesty, their lustre is like the meridian sun in its clearness, who tho' less approachable is counted more glorious. But when they decline from those, and become lose in their dress, or borrow any part from the men, they are like the sun in a dark cloud, which tho' safely gazed on loses its beauty. Virtue and decency, my fair countrywomen, are so closely connected, that it is impossible to seperate them from each other; and Bordyce tells us that "vice first steals upon the soul, by persuading us to part with the decency of our dress!" Let me recommend to you his short, well adapted, excellent discourse to young women; and may you model yourselves according to his much admired writings—— then will you become the admiration of the wise, and thus will even the libertine pay homage to your virtues.

SPECTATOR.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the township of ORANGE, in the state of Vermont, held the 19th of April 1784 at the house of Major Elisha Burton, in Norwich, voted, that the clerk advertise in the Windsor paper, that said meeting is adjourned to the 17th day of May next, to be held at said Burton's. And a general attendance of the proprietors is requested, as business of importance is then to be transacted

EBEN BREWSTER P. Clerk pro. tem.
Norwich, April 20, 1784.

The proprietors of Rochester in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the two taxes granted by said proprietors for the purpose of laying out the first division lots, paying other proprietary debts, and cutting and clearing roads, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Capt. John Strong, in Woodstock, on the first day of June next (unless sooner paid) as will discharge them, with all lawful costs.

The names of the delinquent proprietors are as follows, with the sum due on each right.

	£.	s.	d.
David Currier,	2	0	0
Stephen Partridge,	2	0	0
Moses Davis,	2	0	0
Joseph Tucker,	2	0	0
Joseph Loveland,	2	0	0
John Hopson,	2	0	0
Benjamin Lewis,	2	0	0
Elijah Tucker,	2	0	0
Simeon Belnap,	2	0	0
Joshua Hazen,	2	0	0
Moses Brigham,	2	0	0
John Sawyer,	1	0	0
Ithemar Chase,	1	0	0
David Warren,	1	0	0
Asa Emerson,	1	0	0
Caleb Chase,	1	0	0
Eben. Sparrowhawk,	1	0	0
Ezekiel Emerson,	1	0	0
Heber Chase,	1	0	0
Ephraim Miles,	1	0	0
James Akin,	1	0	0
Willis Hall,	1	0	0
John Ramont,	1	0	0
Ami Currier,	1	0	0
Jacob Hall,	1	0	0
Dennis Darling,	1	0	0
James Page,	1	0	0
Daniel C. Chase,	1	0	0
Simeon Jacobs,	1	0	0
Dudley Chase, jun.	1	0	0
John Strong,	1	0	0
James Lawton,	1	0	0
Isaac Puffer,	1	0	0
John Whitcombe,	1	0	0
Daniel Emerson,	1	0	0
Solomon Akin,	1	0	0
Henry Sparrowhawk,	1	0	0
William Page,	1	0	0
Ephraim Brigs,	1	0	0

ABNER BRIGHAM, Collector.
Hartland, April 12, 1784.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Whereas application has been made to me, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Woodbury, in the county of Orange, to warn a meeting of said proprietors —Therefore, the subscribing authority hereby notifies to the said proprietors of Woodbury, that they meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on the 2d day of June next, then and there to act on the following articles

1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.
2. To choose a clerk.
3. To choose a committee to lot out the township.
4. To raise money to defray the necessary charges of said proprietors, and to do any other business that shall be thought necessary on said day.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Justice Peace.
Bennington, April 5, 1784.

The proprietors of Roxbury, in the county of Rutland, State of Vermont, who have not paid the two taxes, viz. one of Ten Shillings, the other of Two Shillings, on each right, granted by said proprietors for the purposes of laying out the first division lots, and paying for the charter, &c. are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, on the third day of June next, at the dwelling-house of Capt. Joseph Durkee, in Stockbridge, as will discharge them, with all lawful costs.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum due on each right, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Edward Akins,	0	12	0
Asa Whitcombe,	0	12	0
John Cook,	0	12	0
Solomon Withull,	0	12	0
Joseph Kimball,	0	12	0
Isaac Morgan,	0	12	0
Eldad Brownson,	0	12	0
William Lyon	0	12	0
Whitman Jacob,	0	12	0
Edmund Hodges,	0	12	0
Joel Butler,	0	12	0
John Ransom,	0	12	0
Henry White,	0	12	0
Abel Davis,	0	12	0
Jonathan Hall,	0	12	0
Joshua Dodge,	0	12	0
Jonas Boardman,	0	12	0
Shubael Cross,	0	12	0
Elisha Hawley,	0	12	0
Robert Hunter	0	12	0
Jonathan Chase,	0	12	0

JOHN STRONG, Collector.
Woodstock, April 6, 1784.

N. B. *The last proprietors meeting of said Roxbury stands adjourned to the 8th day of June next, at the dwelling-house of said Strong, in Woodstock, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. All persons concerned are desired to attend accordingly.*

Calvin Burnet,

Once more returns his hearty thanks to his customers for all favours receiv'd, and shall gratefully acknowledge the receipt of future kindnesses; and informs them, and all others, that he will continue riding the ensuing season, up the river on one side, and down on the other, for the better serving the public. As the paper is enlarged, and a new channel opened for the freshest intelligence he hopes all gentlemen who desire the public emolument, as well as private satisfaction, will grant him the favour of their custom, as he can wait for the pay of the two next quarters till the expiration thereof. Any gentlemen who live back from the post road, if they choose, may have their papers sealed and directed to them: the greatest care will be taken to convey papers to all his customers—and he will take his pay in wheat, or cash, as best suits them He is about to take up his residence in Norwich, near Major Burton's, as it is near the centre of his business; where he will be ready to serve his customers, and all gentlemen, in any private business; and they may depend on his care and fidelity, and his demands reasonable: and there will be places appointed in every town from Windsor to Newbury, where letters, and all business, are to be left in writing for his reception.

THE

VERMONT JOURNAL, AND THE UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. I.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1784. [NUMB. 42.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

Grammar School.

A Grammar School is now opened at Newbury in Coos; an experienced Precepter is employed, and a building provided sufficient to accommodate twenty five or thirty students; a number have already entered; and the generous founders of the School, have engaged immeditely to erect & finish a commodious building for forty or fifty pupils and to make suitable provisions for boarding and lodging the same: the care and oversight of which is committed to *thirteen*, consisting of the neighbouring Clergy, and other Gentlemen in the vicinity, as *Trustees*, who will be careful that proper regulations and discipline are kept up; and those gentlemen who may be inclined to send youth for education may be assured that all diligence and faithfulness will be taken to instruct them in the English and learned Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Surveying, and the rudiments of Mathamatics in general, and at as reasonable a price and perhaps more so, than at any school in the country.

A realizing sense of the absolute necessity of Literature & a proper education of youth in preserving the liberties of the States of America, purchased at the expence of blood and treasure, as well as the importance and usefulness of it, in the government peace and happiness of society, hath animated the liberal undertakers to this noble purpose; and, from the most grateful sentiments of esteem and regard for the eminent supporter and protector of the Rights of Mankind, our illustrious Commander in Chief, they have honored it with the name of *WASHINGTON*.

By order of the Trustees,
NATHAN GODDARD, Clerk.
Newbury, April 21, 1784.

At an adjourned proprietors

meeting of the township of WASHINGTON, holden at the house of Major Burton, in Norwich, voted, to raise a tax of Twelve Shillings on each proprietor's right, for the purpose of defraying the charges of surveying, laying out, &c. This is to notify said proprietors, to pay the same to me the subscriber, by the 15th day of June next, to prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

JESSE SAFFORD, Collector.
Woodstock, April 27, 1784.

N B. The last proprietors meeting of said Washington, stands adjourned to the 15th day of June next, at the house of Major Burton in Norwich.

STATE OF VERMONT.

An act for the limitation of actions.

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont, in general assembly met; and by the authority of the same, That no person shall be indicted, prosecuted, informed against, complained of, or compelled to answer before any court or justice of the peace within this State, for the breach of any penal law, or for other crime or misdemeanor, by reason whereof a forfeiture belongs to any public treasury, unless the indictment, presentment, information, complaint, or declaration, be made and exhibited within one year after the offence is or shall be committed.

And every such indictment, presentment, information, complaint, or declaration, that is not made and exhibited as aforesaid, within the time limitted for the same as aforesaid, shall be void

Provided, That where a shorter time is or shall be limitted by any penal statute the prosecution shall be within the time so limitted.

And whensoever any indictment, presentment, information, complaint, or declaration, shall be exhibited or drawn on any penal statute, the day, month, and year, of the exhibition thereof into any office, or to any officer which may lawfully receive the same, or of signing the writ, without any antedate thereof, shall be truly marked on such process or proceeding, by the same officer, without any fee for the same: and the said process or proceeding, shall be taken to be of record from that day forward, and not before.

Provided always, That this act shall not extend to any capital offence, nor to any crime that may concern loss of member, or banishment, or any treachery against this State, nor to any pilfering or theft. Any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no writ of right, or other real action, no action of ejectment, or other possessory action, of what name or nature soever, shall hereafter be sued, prosecuted, or maintained for recovery of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, where the cause of action shall accure after the passing of this act, but within fifteen years next after the cause of action shall accrue to the plaintiff or defendant, or those under whom he or they claim: and that no person having right or title of entry into any houses, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, shall hereafter thereinto enter, but within three years from the passing hereof, or within fifteen years after such right of entry shall accrue.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all actions of covenant, trespass, trespass *quare clausum fregit*, detinue, actions *sur* trover and replevin, all actions of account and upon the case, all actions of debt without specialty, all actions of assault menace, battery, wounding, and imprisonment, or any of them, which shall be sued or bro't at any time after the end of the present session of assembly, shall be commenced and sued within the times herein after expressed, viz. The said actions of covenant, actions upon the case (other than for slander, and those bro't on promissory notes) the said actions of account, the said action for trespass, (other than for assault, menace, battery, wounding, and imprisonment) debt without specialty, detinue and replevin, and the said actions of trespass *quare clausum fregit*, within three years next after the passing hereof, or within six years next after the cause of such actions or suits shall accrue, and not after: and the said actions of trespass for assault, menace, battery, wounding imprisonment, or any of them, within one year after the passing hereof, or within four years after the cause of such suit or action shall accrue and not after: and the said actions on the case for words, within one year from the passing hereof, or within two years after the cause of action shall accrue, & not after: and all actions of debt upon specialties, within six years after the passing hereof, or within seventeeen years after the cause of action shall accrue, and not after: and all actions upon promissory notes, within six years after the passing hereof, or within fourteen years after the cause of action shall accrue, and not after.

Nevertheless, that if any of the said actions or suits, judgment be given for the plaintiff, and the same be reversed for error, or a verdict passed for the plaintiff, and upon matter alledged in arrest of judgment, the judgment be given against the plaintiff, that he take nothing by his writ; in such cases the plaintiff, his heirs, executors or administrators, may commence a new action or suit, from time to time, within a year after such judgment reversed, or such judgment given against the plaintiff, and not after.

Provided That if any person that is or shall be entitled to any such action as before mentioned, shall be at the time of such action accruing, within the age of twenty one years, *feme covert, non compos mentis* imprisoned, or beyond the seas, such person shall be at liberty to bring the same actions within such times as are before limitted, after their being of full age, discovert, of same memory, at large, and returned from beyond sea.

Secretary's Office, March 20, 1784.

The preceding bill having been read in the assembly, and sent to the governor and council for their perusal and proposals of amendment, is ordered to be printed for the consideration of the people until the next session of the legislature.

Attest. MICAH TOWNSEND, Sec'ry.

WHITEHALL, March 9.

The FUNERAL PROCESSION of the H——— of C———.

"*A short pause! A single day! Twenty four hours to mourn over the funeral of the House of Commons*" Mr Powis's Speech.

Twenty four Irish chairmen with bludgeons, to keep the peace, and clear the way.

Twelve butchers in crape shirts with marrow bones and cleavers muffled.

SAM. HOUSE in his night cap and slippers, beating the "*dead march in Saul*" on a kettle drum.

A jackass in body cloaths of sable, carrying the resolutions of the majority.
A news hawker, with Mr. *Fox*'s speeches in black letter.
The two addresses lately presented to his Majesty, in a whee-barrow hung with black.
The door keeper of the House of Commons, with a key pendant on his button hole.
The MACE in a Mourning Coach.
The SPEAKER in Character of a Mute.
The CHAPLAIN,
with a small volume of occasional Sermons in his hand

with the following inscription on the plate:
"*I have said to Corruption, thou art my Father.*"
Job, chap. xvii. verse 14.
The Pall supported by Twelve Gentlemen of the St. Alban's.
Mr. *Powys*, Chief Mourner, in Weepers.
Mr. *Fox* in Brazen Armour, with this motto on his Helmet: "*Aut Cæsar aut Nullus.*"
Lord *North* in a Sackcloth Surtout.
A Chimney sweeper carrying a *Crucifix*.
Mr. *Burke* reading the office Vespers.
Mr. *Rigby*. *solus*.
The Commissioners of Accounts, Two and Two.
Armstrong the Sheriff's officer, with several Writs of Extent in his Hand.
Mr. *Brinsley Sheridan*.
The Treasurer of the Opera House with an empty Box.
Italian performers, in deep Mourning.
Thomas Levi Simon, & *Nadab William Ishmael*, two responsible Christian Bail.
A Licenser of the Press, carrying an empty Purse.
The Opposition Writers, Two and Two.
An ANTHEM, the Words,
"And now, Lord, what is our hope? Truly "our hope is *not in Thee*."
General *Conway*.
His Servant with a rusty firelock.
General *Burgoyne*.
A Trumpet sounding a Retreat.
Mr. *Sawbridge*, in Jack boots, and an Alderman's Gown.
George Byng, dressed like a Jocky.
Lord *John Cavendish*, with the amendment Receipt-Tax, bound in calf.
Opposition Ballad Singers, Two and Two.
The Waiters at *Brookes*, carrying a Faro Table on a new Construction.
The Procession closed by
Mr. *Keys*, the *Messenger of the People*, in Character of MERCURY.

PARIS, (Capital of France) Dec. 29.

Monsieur Meunir, of the city of Tours, Lieutenant of the corps of engineers, &c. prposes to build a vessel of the size of a seventy-four gun ship, but made as light as possible, & in lieu of a mast, to have a large dome, which is to be filled with inflammable air; this machine is to have 25 men on each side with oars, who by cutting the air, will make the vessel (if it may be so called) pass on with great velocity. The whole will cost one hundred & fifty thousand livres, and is actually constructing under the direction of the inventor.

HAMBURGH, (*Denmark*) Dec. 7.

We read in several Gazettes belonging to that empire, that a part of the troops of Hesse Cassel, which were in the English service during the late war, have returned from America, viz. 5,311 men, out of 12,000. But this calculation, it is said, is not just. Twelve thousand Hessians originally passed over to America; but for six or seven years others were sent over to recruit them, which may be set down at 2000 per annum. To the original 12,000, therefore, we must add 12 or 14,000 more; the whole of which either have not returned, or exist no longer, or people the lands of America.

RIGA, (*subject to the Empress of Russia, in the Baltic Sea*) November 24.

A chymist has discovered a method of preparing wood in such a manner, that fire, instead of consuming it, gives it a more solid consistence; the process, it is said, is neither difficult nor expensive. The experiments which the inventor of this preparation has made, prove, that the wood which has undergone the process laid down by him, will not take fire, though placed between two lighted billets, but converts it into a solid substance like coal; and if the wood so prepared is even covered with pitch, the pitch will consume, without injuring it; and as it is not subject to either putrefication or worms, it is imagined that this discovery will be very useful in shipbuilding, and for piles. One would believe that the wood was petrified, but that the weight of it is not at all increased; and what is remarkable is, that none of the known salts are made up in the above-mentioned composition.

RICHMOND, April 10.

Extract of a letter from a person of intelligence, in the Cherokee country, dated March 7, 1784.

"The news of the Governor of North-Carolina, or some private adventurers, attempting to purchase the Mussel-Shoals, and great bend of Cherokee river, has been made known among all the Southern Nations. A strong guard of the Creek Indians, has been posted in that part of the country, all the fall & winter, to prevent even explorers of those parts to pass; and you may be assured that a few bales of cloathing and trumpery, given to the upper towns people, will go but a little way in getting possession of a favourite spot; in which Chickamoggas, Creeks, and Chickasaws all deem themselves deeply interested."

Extract of a letter from Washington, Jan 23

"The Indians lately took a lad of the name of Cox, prisoner, at a station in Kentuckey, called the Crab Orchard. The Indians were followed and overtaken; they mercilessly murdered the boy; our people in pursuit made a prisoner of one of the enemy, without his receiving a wound. The savage on falling into our hands shewed all the signs of consternation & despair; and a good use no doubt might have been made of his terrour, by making a certain discovery what tribe of Indians had lately infested the Kentuckey path, in the wilderness; but imprudently one of the company gave him a Georgia parole, being no doubt provoked by the murder of the lad. About the beginning of this month two men were killed on the waters of Salt-river, in Jefferson county, one by the name of Archer, a person of some note in that country. The 16th instant, three men, whose names are yet unknown, were found dead on the path near Cumberland river; it appeared they were killed in their tent about two nights before; by some token left, it is supposed to be done by Cherokees, or rather a banditti of that nation, settled below the Whirl on the Tenesee."

NEW-YORK, April 15.

Last Friday evening the remains of the *late* honourable A. Phocion, Esq. were interred in the salt pits of Sodom, in order to prevent the vile effluvio of the carcass from infecting the salubriousness of the circumambient air. The corpse was put into a coffin of lead, which was enclosed in another of burnished brass, on which was engraved the following sentence, "*The name of the wicked shall rot.*" An eminent Physician was of opinion, that a cubic inch of the putrified mass, was sufficient to impregnate ten thousand cubic feet of air, to such a degree, that a *skunk* could not subsist in it longer than three minutes and an half. The pall was bore by Hugh Gaine, Daniel M'Cormic, James Rivington, Edward Seaman, Jacob Watson and Theophilus Bache, each holding in one hand a brimstone torch, to prevent the effluvio from affecting the olfactory nerves. The procession was composed of a numerous train of dear friends, who exhibited the most unfeigned signs of the deepest distress and anguish of soul for the loss of so renowned a champion and advocate of their *claims* and *demands*.

An elegiac oration was delivered with great *pathos* by Dr. M--re, whose spirit was greatly bowed down upon this mournful occasion; the more particularly as he had lately experienced the loving kindness of the defunct in pleading his cause against the *rebel episcopalians* in this city. The audience were deeply affected and wept aloud, renting their garments and casting ashes upon their faces, which were extended to such an enormous length, that they resembled the faces of *asses*, and not of men. At every paule in the oration, the whole assembly cried out with an exceeding bitter cry, *woe unto us, for Dagon our God, is fallen, and vengeance will assuredly overtake us!*

APRIL 26.

This city, notwithstanding the great care and attention paid by the magistracy, which deserves the thanks of every good citizen, is still infested with a nest of the most daring ruffians; the enormity of whose crimes cause a universal dread, scarcely a night passing, but what some acts of villany are perpetrated.—On Wednesday evening last, a store was broke open in Queen-street, and robbed of goods to a very large amount, another store was at-

tempted at Fly Market the same night, but the villains were prevented from executing their purpose.—On Friday night last, Doctor Bradhust, being called out about the hour of ten, to visit a patient, was stopped by one of this banditti, who, having desired the time of night, immediately clapped a pistol to his breast, and ordered him to stand, it discharged immeditely, the villain escaped, and the Doctor was wounded in the breast.—We learn that he is like to do well.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Dec. 29.

We are informed of the following extraordinary circumstance, by a gentleman of undoubted veracity: A hog, supposed to have been bit by a mad dog, was killed in this town about ten days since, in the highest stage of the Hydrophobia, and a young fowl that was observed to peck at some saliva that had dropped from his mouth, was on the eighth day after, seized with convulsions, and died seemingly in great agony, frothing at the bill, being apparently affected with the canine disorder.

FRANKFORT, (Germany) Feb. 5.

A soldier in a garrison of a small town of Prussian Silesia, being suspected of making free with the offerings made by the pious Roman Catholicks to a celebrated image of a wonder-working Virgin; he was watched, & upon being searched, two silver hearts were upon him. He was dragged before the Magistrate, imprisoned, tried, and doomed to death, as a sacrilegious robber. In the course of his trial he constantly denied his having committed a theft, but that the Virgin herself, in pity to his poverty, had ordered him to take the above offerings. The sentence with the prisoner's defence, was, as usual, laid before the King. His Majesty conversed with several Popish Divines, asking them whether such a miracle was possible, according to the tenets of their religion. They unanimously answered, that the case was very extraordinary, but not absolutely impossible; upon which the King wrote in his own hand the following words, viz.

"The culprit cannot be put to death, because he positively denies the charge, and that the Divines of his religion, declare, that the miracle wrought in his favour, is not impossible; but we strictly forbid him to receive any present from the Virgin Mary, or any saint whatsoever."

(Signed) FREDERICK.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

IN your Journal, No. 40, we have seen Philanthropos of Gath, and heard him, in the name of his God, heartily cursing Dartmouth College, Grafton Presbytery, and the Windsor Association; truly, the staff of his spear is like a weaver's beam, and with it he menaces to deal many a deadly blow. Dartmouth College, a promising infant, just born to live and scatter blessings among mankind to the latest posterity, must be denied sustenance, and the breath of life, because some of the trust and authority, belong to Grafton Presbytery; and said Presbytery, in convention with Windsor Association, upon mature deliberation, and for good reasons, have dared to form a church, and preach to a district voted by the town of Cornish to be a society by themselves, and not rejected in their petition when application was made by them for establishment, to the Assembly of the State to which they belonged. Truly, as Philanthropos observes, a remarker remarked upon those proceedings; and it shows rather a savage and cruel disposition in Philanthropos, that when we were sorely dismayed and terrified at the appearance of the pamphlet, he should goad us afresh with not daring a reply: we are not so stiffened with chilling terror, but sensibility within, is aroused to her native feelings by the mortal thrust of his amazing spear.

Concerning the loghouse riot, there is some hope of the honorable the President, should the hints of Philanthropos prove beneficial, and impel him to a full execution of his duty; but should he prove so unsufferably assuming as not to obey, the fatal blow impends—the immense sources of southern wealth will be with held, and Dartmouth fall. But is there none among all her sons, Grafton Presbytery, or Windsor Association, who will dare to go out and fight the Philanthropos? Thus shall it be done to the man that shall prevail against him, the king will enrich him with great riches—give him his daughter, and a liberal education at Dartmouth College.

KING SAUL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A Late writer, under the name of Philanthropos, *hath appeared in the Windsor paper, who, till he gives the public his name will lose all the credit of his pen, and that of the goodness of his heart How far he appears to endeavor to promote learning, and every thing which is laudable among mankind, let the good sense of the public judge.*

He seems to predicate his ill success in obtaining subscriptions for building a new edifice for the college on its being closely connected with Grafton Presbytery, because, in an old church dispute, (the justice of which is not yet ascertained) one or two who are in connection with the college sat as members in that Presbytery With regard to all altercations and disputes, (as we have been often cautioned by the President) we wish neither to interest ourselves in, nor take notice of them. But we beg leave to ask, whether the whole board of trustees, the major part of which are laymen, and a most catholic President, must be censured because one or two of this body belong to Grafton Presbytery? What he intends by introducing, at this period, the affair of the loghouse, as an obstruction to the liberal assistance of gentlemen towards this institution we do not determine But we wish to observe that he hath discovered himself to be unacquainted with the present settlement of the affair It hath been made evident to the world, that we have received ample satisfaction, in respect to the confessions which gave us uneasiness and that matter now is fully settled agreeable to our minds.

Being impressed with a sense of the obligations we are under to those to whom we owe our literary selves, whose persons we honor and revere, we inform the public, that the money referred to was never extorted from us, and nothing more was paid than what we thought to be just. We should be sorry if any person could think that our honorable President would suffer money to be detained which was extorted unjustly.

Whether the authority of college have seen or know any thing of the piece signed by Philanthropos, *we cannot say; but, from our own feelings, (anxious lest any thing should unjustly affect our seat of literature and so disturb our perfect peace and harmony) we make these remarks to the public, and assure them, that, as we mean to bear an open testimony, among ourselves, against vice and immorality, so we mean to treat with the greatest indignation every thing that may have a tendency to destroy the dignity of this institution, and the love and peace of its members. It is our earnest desire, that public love might inspire every breast, and the spirit of virtue and piety triumph through the world.*

Signed in behalf of the members of each class in college.

WILLIAM MONTAGUE,
JOHN HUBBARD,
ELKANAH DAY jun.
JONATHAN ATKINSON.

Dartmouth College, May 8, 1784.

The proprietors of Lincoln, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of one pound eight shillings on each proprietor's right, granted by said proprietors at a legal meeting holden at the house of Col Stephen Pearl, in Pawlet, for the purpose of paying the charges of surveying, laying out, &c are informed, that unless they make payment of said tax by the 24th day of June next, so much of the respective rights of each of the undermentioned proprietors, as will pay said tax, with incidental charges, will on that day be exposed for sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the house of Col. Stephen Pearl, innholder in Pawlet.

Thomas Hibbard,	*William Gage,*
Oliver Scott,	*Thomas Chittenden,*
John Manley,	*John Gray,*
John Williams,	*Daniel Welch,*
Jonathan Eastman,	*Andrew Boston,*
Enoch Eastman,	*Samuel Benton,*
Calvin Eastman,	*Levy Fayton,*
Henry Hyde,	*Abiathar Walde,*
Shadrach Hatheway,	*Solomon Lee,*
Jesse Spaulding,	*Noah Smith,*
Ezra Fellows,	*Jonas Fay,*
Josiah Ferrill,	*Peter Pixley,*
Jacob Hyde,	*Reuben Hartmon,*
Noah Chittenden,	*Stephen Pearle,*
Darius Chipman,	*Thomas Tolman,*
John Stewart,	*William Fitch,*
John Cochran,	*Elijah Fay,*
John Sibley,	*Samuel Comstock,*
Stephen Mead jun.	*John Knickerbacor,*
Timothy Miles,	*Elisha Clarke*
Nathan Manley,	*Simeon Hatheway,*
Ebenezer Hyde,	*Josiah Safford,*
Stephen Eastman,	*Zebulon Parmele,*
Joseph Bowker,	*Ezra Payne,*
J Eastman jun	*Benjamin Fowler,*
Reuben Harmon jun	*Ephraim Ingraham.*

WILLIAM MATHER, Collector.

Bennington, May 6, 1784.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Whereas the Legislature, at their session in Windsor, April 1781, did grant a tax of ten shillings on each hundred acres of land in the towns of Strafford and Thetford, in the county of Orange, (except public rights and college lands) and whereas the treasurer did issue his warrant to the subscriber, David Chamberlin, being then Constable of said Strafford, to collect said tax in said Strafford; and to the subscriber, Abner Chamberlin, being then Constable of said Thetford, to collect said tax in said Thetford.—These are therefore to warn the proprietors or land owners in said towns, who have not paid their tax granted as aforesaid, to pay the same immediately, or so much of their lands in the town of Strafford, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Isaac Chamberlin, in said Strafford, on the 16th day of June next, sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning of said day. And in the said town of Thetford, at the dwelling house of Abner Chamberlin, in said Thetford, on the 21st day of June next, sale to begin at 8 o'clock in the morning on said day, as will pay said taxes, together with all legal costs arising thereon.

DAVID CHAMBERLIN, Constable.
ABNER CHAMBERLIN, Constable.

Thetford, May 7, 1784.

The curious SOLILOQUY of one of the Thirteen Sisters (now a Widow) on the grand Question, whether it were best to marry a wise Man, or a Fool.

WELL my fate is drawing to a crisis—Married I must be—I can live so no longer—Nay, I must promise obedience into the bargain—Obey! obey—'tis the worst word in the language—I wish every letter of it were out of the Alphabet—But what care I for the word? I have courtesied to it often enough, at my former marriages—but I always did it with a mental reservation, *if I could not help it.* But did I ever obey? No, I had more wit than that amounts to: and it is strange enough if I have not at this age some skill in matrimonial management—True they say, I have scolded seven or eight husbands to death—But what care I for that? the best he, that wears a head, shall never take away my liberty—I'll do and say what I please, and that is liberty, or nothing is—and let them talk to me about government and prerogative if they dare—so, that point is got over—Well but whom shall I have? there is the doubt—Here is my neighbour Goosecap will be glad to marry me with all his soul—He has been in love with me these twenty years—and made suit so warmly in my last husband's day, that I was several times very near cuckolding him in his favor—But he is a fool, and all the neighbours would cry shame of me—and what of that?—If I like to marrry a fool, what is that to them? Fools are always goodnatured, and in some particulars of great matrimonial consequence are said to be the most gifted men in the world. Then a fool makes the most manageable husband——kiss and coax him two or three times a week, and he will do as I bid him, all the year round——Huzza for the honor of fools! I'll have him.

Burn my petticoat, after all---to disgrace myself among all my acquaintance, and set at the head of my table, a Man, that wants a slavering bib---How I shall feel when we have any company? I cannot endure it---Well, I am not obliged to have him, unless I please---cannot I do better---Thank fortune I have estate enough, and can marry whom I have a mind to---There are three or four men of sense and character, who would do a credit to my choice---But, hang them, they have all some notions about governing a family and a husband's prerogative---and what then? I'll warrant they meet their match, and if the worst come, I can fall into my old hysteric fits, as I used to do, and the duce is in it, if they dare then to lift a finger against me---Well, but they will always be preaching up honesty, and persuading me to pay my old debts---Surely enough these dull lectures of morality will be very poor entertainment for winter evenings---But be it so---I am not obliged to mind them. They may be as honest, as Abraham, if they please, they will get no credit with me by that, nor ever make me follow their example---So I shall not trouble myself with their preaching.

Well after all, do not I want a man of spirit at the head of my family? In good faith I have managed my matters so lately, that all is going to ruin---with all my estate, I am wholly out of cash---and my credit is so poor, that I cannot be trusted for a new shift, but the price is a third more, than it is worth---Then I have hardly a servant in the world that will do as he is bid---and I think in my conscience, the more I scold at them the less they mind me---Then that plaguy meeting they have set up in the kitchen---I fear from my heart, it will destroy all the little authority I had left---Then I know that this same silly neighbour of mine, has always encouraged them and said, a council in the kitchen would do as much good as in the parlour---But may be, he only did it to get the good word of my Servants and help him on in his Courtship---Yet hang him, there is no trusting to that---There are other fools in the world as sly as old Sancho Panca---If my matters go on as they have, I shall soon come upon the town.

What can I do? what shall I determine on? Fool or no fool, is the question---I will even turn a Copper for it, and leave the decision to destiny---here it goes--- Come up, *heads* or *tails*---*Tails* it is.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the township of ORANGE, in the state of Vermont, held the 19th of April 1784, at the house of Major Elisha Burton, in Norwich, voted, that the clerk advertise in the Windsor paper, that said meeting is adjourned to the 17th day of May next, to be held at said Burton's. And a general attendance of the proprietors is requested, as business of importance is then to be transacted.

EBEN BREWSTER, P. Clerk pro. tem.
Norwich, April 20, 1784.

The proprietors of Fairlee, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby informed, that at a proprietors meeting in 1774, a tax of three pounds eighteen shillings on each proprietor's share in said town, was granted to defray the expences of allotting the town, making roads, &c. That in December 1779, another tax of seven pence on each acre in said township, was granted for the purpose of making passable four roads thro' the town, supporting the gospel, and erecting a saw mill and grist mill, in the easterly part of said town.—That in March 1780, a tax of one penny on each acre was granted for the purpose of erecting a meeting-house.—That in July 1782, a tax of one penny on each acre was granted for the purpose of erecting a saw-mill and grist-mill, in the westerly part of said town; and that the above taxes are committed to me the subscriber to collect. The delinquent proprietors are therefore requested to pay their respective taxes to me, at my dwelling in said Fairlee, immediately, otherwise their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

ISRAEL MOREY, Collector.
Fairlee, April 16, 1784.

The proprietors of the township of HINSBURGH, who are delinquent in payment of the tax of one pound four shillings on each propietor's right, (voted by said proprietors, at a legal meeting held at the house of Isaac Lawrence, the 2d day of July 1783,) for the purpose of defraying the charges of laying out said town, are hereby informed, that unless they pay the said tax before the 25th of May next, so much of their land will then be sold at the house of Mr. Abraham Chase, of Danby, as will pay the tax and incidental charges.

Benjamin Brownson,	John Hemple, Esq.
Samuel Brownson,	Asahel Noble,
Josiah Brownson,	Moses Johnson,
S. Brownson, jun.	Isaac Canfield,
W. Vanwyck, jun.	John Nelson,
David Hall,	William Vanwyck,
Thomas Willer,	Zadoc Noble.

ELNATHAN HUBBEL, Collector.

These are to warn the proprietors of Turnersburgh, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, to meet at the dwelling-house of Amos Robinson, in Hartford, in the county of Windsor, on the seventeenth day of June next, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.
2. To see whether the proprietors will come into any further agreement in order to promote the settlement of said township.

ELISHA LATHROP,
LEMUEL HOUGH,
ASA EDGERTON, } *Proprietors Committee.*

State of VERMONT.

Public notice is hereby given to all the proprietors of the township of THETFORD, in the county of Orange, that application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the same, for a meeting to be warned according to law; that some mistakes and errors in their former proceedings may be rectified, and all disputes to be ended respecting the legality of said proprietors meetings, &c. These are therefore to warn all the proprietors of the said township of Thetford, to assemble and meet at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in said Thetford, on the third Monday in June, at nine o'clock in the morning, to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.
2. To choose a proprietors clerk.
3. To choose a treasurer and collector for said proprietors.
4. To see if said meeting will ratify and establish the agreements of said proprietors heretofore made under colour of votes, in whole or in part.
5. To take under consideration the several divisions of land said to be granted by said proprietors in this township, and establish in whole or in part, under proper regulations, the aforesaid divisions, as may appear most just and equitable.
6. To see if said meeting will allow the account exhibited against said proprietors for laying out lands in said divisions, as also for clearing roads in said township.
7. To see if said meeting will raise a sum of money sufficient to defray the necessary charges already made by said proprietors in said township.
8. To consider and resolve into some conclusive measures for the future proceedings of said proprietors.
9. To consider and transact any other business necessary to be done at said meeting for the safety and interest of said proprietors.

ISRAEL SMITH, Just. Peace.
Thetford, April 29, 1784.

THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[Vol. I.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1784. [Numb. 43.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

The following Resolutions, respecting the Formation of Ten New States, were received by the last Mail from Annapolis.

THE Committee of Congress, who were appointed to draft a Plan for the temporary government of the Western Territory, have presented the following, which when ratified by that honorable body will form ten new States, viz.

That the territory ceded or to be ceded by individual States, to the United States, shall be formed into distinct States, bounded in the following manner, as nearly as such cessions will admit: That is to say, northwardly & southwardly by parallels of latitude, so that each state shall comprehend from south to north two degrees of latitude, beginning to count from the completion of thirty-one degrees north of the Equator. But any territory northwardly of the 47th degree, shall make part of the state next below. And eastwardly & westwardly they shall be bounded, those on Missisippi by that river on one side, and the meridian of the lowest point of the rapids of Ohio on the other; and those adjoining on the east, by the same meridian on the western side, and on their eastern, by the meridian of the western cape of the mouth of the great Kanhaway. And the territory eastward of this last meridian, between the Ohio, Lake Erie, and Pennsylvania, shall be one state.

That the settlers within any of the said states shall, either on their own petition, or on the order of Congress, receive authority from them, with appointments of time and place for their free males of full age to meet together for the purpose of establishing a temporary government, to adopt the constitution and laws of any one of these states, so that such laws nevertheless shall be subject to alteration by their ordinary legislature; and to erect, subject to a like alteration, counties or townships, for the election of members for their legislature.

That such temporary government shall only continue in force in any state, until it shall have acquired twenty thousand free inhabitants; When giving due proof thereof to Congress, they shall receive from them authority, with appointments of time and place, to call a convention of representatives to establish a permanent constitution and government for themselves.

Provided, that both the temporary and permament governments be established on these principles as their basis. 1. That they shall forever remain a part of the United States of America. 2. That in their persons, property and territory, they shall be subject to the government of the United States in Congress assembled, and to the articles of confederation, in all those cases in which the original states shall be subject. 3. That they shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted, or to be contracted, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule & measure, by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other states. 4. That their respective governments shall be in republican forms, and shall admit no person to be a citizen who holds any hereditary title. 5. That after the year 1800 of the christian æra, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said states, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been personally guilty.

That whensoever any of the said states shall have, of free inhabitants, as many as shall then be in any one of the least numerous of the thirteen original states, such states shall be admitted, by their delegates, into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the said original states; after which the assent of two thirds of the United States in Congress assembled shall be requisite in all those cases, wherein by the confederation the assent of nine states is now required. Provided the consent of nine states to such admission may be obtained according to the eleventh of the articles of confederation. Until such admission, by their delegates, into Congress, any of the said states, after the establishment of their temporary government, shall have authority to keep a sitting member in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting.

That the territory northward of the 45th degree, that is to say, of the completion of 45° from the equator, & extending to the lake of the woods, shall be called SYLVANIA.

That of the territory under the 43th and 44th degrees, that which lies westward of Lake Michigan, shall be called MICHIGANIA; and that which is eastward thereof, within the peninsula formed by the lakes and waters of Michigan, Huron, St. Clair, & Erie, shall be called CHERRONESUS, and shall include any part of the peninsula which may extend above the 45th degree.

Of the territory under the 43d and 42d degrees, that to the westward, through which the Assenisipi, or Rock River, runs, shall be called ASSENISIPIA; and that to the eastward, in which are the fountains of Muskingum, the two Miamis of Ohio, the Wabash, the Illinois, the Miami of the lake, and Sandusky rivers, shall be called METROPOTAMIA.

Of the territory which lies under the 41st and 40th degrees, the western, through which the river Illinois runs, shall be called ILLINOIA; that next adjoining to the eastward, SARATOGA; and that between this last and Pennsylvania, and extending from the Ohio, to the lake Erie, shall be called WASHINGTON.

Of the territory which lies under the 39th and 38th degrees, to which shall be added so much of the point of land within the fork of the Ohio and Missisippi as lies under the 37th degree, that to the westward, within and adjacent to which are the confluences of the rivers Wabash, Shawanee, Tennessee, Ohio, Illinois, Missisippi and Missouri, shall be called POLYPOTAMIA; and that to the eastward, farther up the Ohio, otherwise called the Pelisipi, shall be called PELISIPIA.

That the preceding Articles shall be formed into a Charter of Compact; shall be duly executed by the President of the United States in Congress assembled, under his Hand, and the Seal of the United States, shall be promulgated, and shall stand as fundamental Constitutions between the thirteen original states, and those now newly described, unalterable but by the joint consent of the United States in Congress assembled, and of the particular state within which such alteration is proposed to be made.

LONDON. March 12.

Extract of a letter from Nimegene, dated March 3.

"Last Saturday evening the ice broke near this city in Waal—since a most terrible scene! The Dykes broke in many places; so that from the Panderse Gat to Gorinchem (a district of 72 villages) are all under water; near the Maas vaal Dyke two breaches, whereby 34 villages are under water, in the Betuwe the hooks are under water to the tops, people and cattle are drowned in numbers, near Thiel and Kraanberge large dams of ice.

"Yesterday a terrible misfortune! An island large ship, with provisions to the relief of the unhappy ones on the tops of their houses, with nine people on board among which was the Baron Van Nyteahim, and the Fiscal Omsel, got into the strong current, and was overset, only one person saved.

"Three thousand sheep lost in the neighbourhood."

Extract of a letter from Northampton.

"*I have a character who died a few days ago at Daventry: His name was Trueman, a clergyman, rector of several places, particularly Bilton, where lived the celebrated Mr. Addison, and where his daughter now lives. This miser had livings to the value of near 400l. a year, and is said to have died worth fifty thousand pounds. His manner of living was to go to the farm-houses in parishes, to steal turnips as he went, and then to beg a little bacon, to be boiled with them; but if the good wife turned her back and left the bacon near him, he would take up a knife, cut another slice, and put it in his pocket: This served him next day at another farm house, where he would beg potatoes or greens to his bacon. Sometimes he contrived at the better farm houses to stay all night, and this he would do without invitation: Here he would steal the red and blue worsted out of the corners of the blankets, to darn his stockings with for they were of all colours—He once in his life fell in love, but finding nothing would soften the heart of Dolly, the farmer's maid, but ribbons, &c. he recollected that his brother was a barber daster in Daventry, he therefore made an errand to his brother (who was never glad to see him) and stole a piece of ribbon, which his brother detected, fluttering about the farmer's maid, as he cheapened her butter—He was buried in his summer house.*"

ALEXANDRIA, (Virginia) March 25.

A correspondent from Lestugh has sent us the following singular intelligence. "*A farmer's wife in the neighbourhood being four months pregnant had a miscarriage of a male child and in five months afterwards, was delivered of a father, who is now alive and well.*"

HALIFAX (North Carolina) March 1.

On the day of our election was held out to the multitude as a SHOW, *a human being! A male child of the most prodigious weight and gigantic size the imagination can possibly figure. It was only three years and a few days old, and weighed one hundred and sixteen pounds.*

BOSTON, April 29.

We are happy in anticipating the advantages that will be the certain attendants of the completion of the plan now in agitation for incorporating and vesting this town with CITY PRIVILEDGES. The plan has already received the patronage, & will receive the assistance of a great number of very respectable gentlemen: We have not a doubt of the success, as it will prevent a multiplicity of evils, that is not in the power of the present police to prevent.

A Book published in Holland, has the following observations respecting the present state of the Americans: "*If a country uncommonly divided in its natural situation is calculated for a compact government, then America may have one system of laws. If a country divided in genius and temper is likely to agree, then the Americans will become powerful; and if a country supported by pride and indolence, is qualified to grow rich, the people of the new States may be distinguished for their riches.*

The Empress of Russia has offered the King of Spain, the vast sum of one million and an half sterling for the island of Minorca, & 5000 tons of hemp per annum for ten years, for the Spanish navy. The Ministry of Madrid are all for accepting the offer, but the King is against it; however, he has not given a positive negative The French Ambassador is highly alarmed at the offer.

APRIL 26.

In a Gale of Wind on Wednesday last, a Schooner belonging to Brunswick, laden with Wood, bound to this place, overset off Cape Ann, and all on board perished; she was commanded by a Capt Clark—The Wreck, with her hold full of wood, was towed in here last Sunday by two fishing boats, Mr. Alexander Davinson and Mr. Samuel Hemenway Skippers; and the Sails & part of the Rigging brought in by Mr. Tilton, in another.

Last Saturday Afternoon two French Lads about 16 or 18 years of age, being out a gunning at West Boston, in getting over a fence the piece of one of them accidentally went off, and the charge entering his head, under his right eye in a few minutes after put an end to his existence.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.

The Senate of the State of New-York have, we hear, been pleased to present Mr. Paine, author of the celebrated pamphlet, stiled *Common Sense*, with the choice of two farms, one situated on Long Island, & the other at New-Rochelle, as specified in their *unanimous* resolution—And there is no doubt but the other branches of the legislature will concur in this honourable testimonial—a testimony founded on, & dictated by gratitude, and conferred as an acknowledgment of the high sense they entertain of Mr. Paine's usefulness & abilities, and of the service he has rendered the United States.

PORTSMOUTH, (New Hamp.) April 24.

The General Assembly of this State, having previously passed the following Acts, adjourned on Saturday last without day, viz

An Act to prevent the destruction of Salmon, Shad, and Alewives in Merimack River.

An Act to enable John-Paul Jones, Esq; to re enter an action brought against him by Ebenezer Hogg, and judgment obtained there on by default; and to impower the said Jones to have a hearing upon the merits of the said action.

An Act to incorporate a place called Perrystown, in the county of Hillsborough.

An Act for altering the time of holding the annual meeting in the town of Surry.

An Act, in addition to an act, intitled, "an act for the partition of certain lands held in common and undivided by and between Thomas Martin, John Peirce, and Joseph Peirce, and the heirs of Margaret Green, deceased."

An Act to vest the property of certain lands in John Jones.

An Act to confirm to Matthew Thornton, Esq; his heirs and assigns, the right to the ferry over Merimack river, called Lutwyche's ferry.

An Act to vest the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry over a certain part of Connecticut river, in Jonathan Chase, Esq; of Cornish, his heirs and assigns.

An Act to restore Isaac Stevens to his law in a certain action.

An act to enable Anne Simes to sell certain lands in behalf of her children under age.

An act to establish the annual town meeting held in Croydon, on the second Tuesday in March, A. D. 1783.

An act for establishing a Light-House.

An act to alter and extend the act about Powder Money.

An act to disever sundry persons and their estates from the west parish in Londonderry, and annex them unto and incorporate them with the east parish in said town: & also to disever sundry persons and their estates from the east parish in said town, and annex them unto and incorporate them with the said west parish.

An act to empower the executor of the last will and testament of Samuel Walton, deceased, to sell the reversion of his widow's dower.

An act for dividing the estate of Robert Burnum late of Durham, gentleman, deceased, intestate.

An act to invest the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry over a certain part of the river Connecticut, in Moses Chase, of Cornish, Esq; his heirs and assigns

An act for making and establishing a new proportion of the public taxes among the several towns, parishes and places within this State; and to authorise the Treasurer to issue his warrants for levying the same annually.

An act for laying an Impost Duty on sundry Goods imported into this State.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 20.

Last week the subscription respecting the admission of the citizens who have, or should be drove from other states, was returned from the town of Piscataway, signed by the principal inhabitants to the amount of fifty; that from Princetown about the same number; only one has been returned from the country, which was graced with near seventy respectable characters. That which passed through this city has been generally signed, & we are happy to hear it meets with a very cordial reception throughout the state.

A late London paper has the following article:—Mr. Herschel, the celebrated astronomer, whose discoveries in opticks have been wonderful, has tried a new specula, so powful, that the objects in the moon are twice as distinct as ever they were. He is decidedly of opinion, that there is a burning mountain in the moon, as he sees such irregular vapours on the point of one mountain in her, that no other supposition will sufficiently account for them.

NEW YORK. April 22.

Feathers are not only to decorate, but to compose the hats *and* waistcoats *of the ladies for the ensuing year. A new and expensive fancy hat been invented of this kind, which is to be dignified with the name of* hats *and* waistcoats, a la Mongolfier, *as being likely to carry the fair wearers into the regions of mid air.*

APRIL 29.

That the true character of the man, who so lately has assumed the appearance of integrity, moderation and honour, may be properly known, and the vileness of his heart exposed; it is thought a duty to society to publish the following affidavits, which requires no comment: for as it is obvious, that the man who is so destitute of principle, as to commit murder by the infamous method, of assassination most certainly will upon slender temptation, be guilty of every enormity of which human nature is capable of perpetrating.

City of New York ss.

Personally appeared before me, William Gilbert, Esq; one of the Aldermen of the said city, John Lamb, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that some time in the year 1775, he was at a late hour of the night, sent for by Alexander M'Dougall, late a Maj. General in the service of the United States, who proposed to the deponent to make a

sacrifice, by assassination, of some of the principal persons who were opposed to the measures then pursued for supporting the common cause.

JOHN LAMB.

Sworn before me this
27th day of April, 1784
WILLIAM W. GILBERT.

City of New York, ss.

Personally appeared before me, William Gilbert, Esq; one of the Aldermen of the said city, Isaac Sears, merchant, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that some time before the accounts were received, that the battle of Lexington was fought, Alexander M'Dougall, late a Major General in the American army, did propose to the said deponent, the measure of taking off by assassination, a certain Benjamin Booth, at that time a merchant of the said city.

ISAAC SEARS

Sworn before me this
27th day of April 1784
Wm. W. GILBERT.

The proprietors of TOPSUM,

(alias) Topsham, *in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors on the 28th day of August last, for defraying former charges, and the expence of clearing roads, and letting out a part or the whole of said township, are hereby informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Captain William Eaton, innholder in Thetford, in said county of Orange, on the 6th day of July next, at two o'clock afternoon, as will discharge said tax with all legal costs, unless prevented by previous payment.*

The names of the delinquent proprietors, and the sums from them severally due, are as follows.

	£.	s.	d.
George Frost, Esq:	10	0	0
Capt. Joseph Frost,	5	0	0
Capt John Blunt,	5	0	0
Andrew Pepperel Frost,	5	0	0
Edward Sergeant,	5	0	0
Joseph Sergeant,	5	0	0
Rev. Stephen Chase,	5	0	0
Noah Sherburne,	5	0	0
William Jones,	5	0	0
Capt. Abraham Treserthem,	5	0	0
Abraham Treserthem, jun.	5	0	0
William Treserthem,	5	0	0
Henry Treserthem,	5	0	0
George Treserthem,	5	0	0
William Frost, Esq:	5	0	0
John Treserthem,	5	0	0
Meshek Bell, jun.	5	0	0
Alcock Stevens,	5	0	0
Gersham Lambert,	5	0	0
Mark Randall,	5	0	0
David Mitchel,	5	0	0
Henry Tucker,	5	0	0
Paul Randall,	5	0	0
John Pierce,	5	0	0
Samuel Pierce,	5	0	0
William Neal,	5	0	0
William Clark,	5	0	0
John Tilton,	5	0	0
Richard Yeaton,	5	0	0
Robert Lapish,	5	0	0
Samuel Wallace,	5	0	0
James Seavy,	5	0	0
Samuel Wallace, jun.	5	0	0
Capt. William Brauscomb,	5	0	0
Hon. Richard Wiberd,	5	0	0
Hon. Daniel Warner,	5	0	0
Francis Jennes,	5	0	0
Thomas Bell, Esq:	5	0	0
Capt. John Simson,	5	0	0
Solomon White,	5	0	0
Benjamin Underwood,	5	0	0
John Seavy,	5	0	0
Benning Wentworth, Esq:	10	0	0

RICHARD JENNES, Collector.
Deerfield, New Hampshire, April 19, 1784.

The proprietors of Varshire,

in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors at their meeting on the sixth day of November last, to defray the charges of lotting out the first and second division lots, cutting roads, making bridges, &c. are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Mr. Amos Maston, in said Varshire, on the sixth day of July next, as will discharge them, with all lawful costs, unless a previous payment prevents.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum due on each right.

	£.	s.	d.
Abner Seeley,	2	0	0
Samuel Clark,	2	0	0
Nathan Allen,	2	0	0
Jesse Leavensworth,	2	0	0
John Powel,	2	0	0
Amos Chamberlin,	0	13	4
William Marston,	2	0	0
John Marston,	2	0	0
Aaron Post,	1	7	10
Timothy Bartholomew,	2	0	0
Simeon Morey,	2	0	0
Benjamin Peepoon,	2	0	0
Zeanus Morey,	2	0	0
David Pixley,	1	8	0
Ashbel Strong,	2	0	0
Joseph Fisk,	2	0	0
Samuel King,	2	0	0
Zebina Curtis,	2	0	0
Ebenezer Fisk,	2	0	0
John W. Dana,	2	0	0
David Dana,	2	0	0
Briant Brown,	2	0	0
John Boardman,	2	0	0
Thomas Chittenden,	2	0	0
Reuben Buckingham,	2	0	0
James Addison,	2	0	0
John Fasset,	2	0	0
James Hill,	2	0	0
John Fasset, jun[r].	2	0	0
Noah Chittenden,	2	0	0
Elijah Galusha,	2	0	0
Joseph Downer,	0	7	0
Isaac Chamberlin,	2	0	0
Stephen Dewey,	2	0	0
Eldad Dewey,	2	0	0
Amos Fasset,	2	0	0
Thomas Butterfield,	2	0	0
Matthew Lyon,	2	0	0
Abner Bartholomew,	0	13	4
Jerathmeal Powers,	2	0	0
Joseph Powers,	2	0	0
Nathaniel Jones,	2	0	0
Eleazer Taft,	1	4	0
James Hill,	2	0	0
Aaron Taft,	2	0	0
Michael Titus,	1	9	0
John Clap,	2	0	0
Theodorus Woodward,	0	8	0

JOEL WALKER, Collector.
Varshire, April 3, 1784.

Whereas application

has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of TOPSUM, in the county of Orange, to warn a meeting of said proprietors.—These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling-house of Capt. Jacob Fowler, innholder in Newbury, on the 13th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the morning, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator.
2. To choose a proprietors clerk, and such other officers as are necessary.
3. To see if the proprietors will lay out the town into lots.
4. To see what the proprietors will do towards building mills, bridges, and making roads, in order to bring forward the settlement of said town.
5. To see what money the proprietors will raise to defray the necessary expences of the propriety.
6. To see what method the proprietors will take for calling proprietors meetings in future.

NOAH WHITE, J. Peace.
Moortown, May 13, 1784.

The proprietors of Randolph

in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid to me the subscriber, the two taxes granted by said proprietors at their legal meetings, viz. on the 31st day of December 1781, and on the 20th day of February 1783, to defray proprietary charges, and to compleat the lotting said township, so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Capt. Strong, innholder in Thetford, on the 6th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the morning, (unless sooner paid) as will discharge them, with all lawful costs.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum due on each right.

Zeanus Alden,	0	2	0
Stephen Bouroughs,	0	12	0
Benjamin Bigsby,	0	12	0
Experience Davis,	1	4	0
Asa Edgerton,	0	18	0
Ezra Edgerton,	1	4	0
Ariel Edgerton,	1	4	0
William Evens,	1	4	0
Joseph Green,	0	17	0
Jeremiah Griswold,	1	4	0
Barnabas Haskell,	0	8	0
Eleazer Huntington,	1	4	0
John House,	1	4	0
Joseph Kneeland,	0	12	0
Joel Kilburn,	1	4	0
Zebulon Lathrop, jun.	0	6	8
Barnabas Perkins,	0	18	0
Samuel Steel,	1	4	0
John Throop,	0	3	0
Moses Vincent,	1	4	0

MOSES BELNAP, Collector.
Norwich, April 17, 1784.

Whereas application has been

made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of LUNENBURGH, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, to warn a proprietors meeting of said township—This is therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Jacob Fowler, innholder in Newbury, on the 13th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator.
2. To choose a proprietors clerk, and such other officers as may be thought necessary.
3. To see if the proprietors will lay out the town into lots.
4. To see what the proprietors will do towards building mills, bridges, and making roads, in order to bring forward the settlement of the town.
5. To see what money the proprietors will raise to defray the necessary town charges, and to agree on a method for calling proprietors meetings in future.

NOAH WHITE, Just. Peace.
Moortown, May 13, 1784.

A Poem on the return of Spring, with the Blessings of Peace.

NOW piercing Boreas takes the wing,
Let vernal zephyrs blow,
Propitious welcomes to the Spring,
And peace and plenty flow.
Nature again enrob'd with green,
Her verdure will display:
New beauties dress the sylvan scene,
In every prospect gay.
With foliage grac'd from tree to tree,
The choristers shall throng:
Attuning lovely spring to thee,
Their animating song.
The rustic shall renew his toils,
With promising increase;
Whilst o'er his labour sweetly smiles,
Thy darling silver peace!
By her, fair harbinger of wealth,
Commerce supports its wings;
And industry looks down in health
On arbitrary Kings.
With as long be thy halcyon days,
Bright as yon golden sun!
Resplendent ever with the praise,
Of matchless Washington.

Childhood and Youth, Vanity.

YOUTH in his bloom upon the stage,
In dawning of his tender age,
As plants blest with the show'rs and sun,
Do put the spring's fair beauty on.
His wit he then takes for a guide,
Which turns his giddy steps aside:
Reason her curtains draw, but sense
Doth proudly with her aid dispence.
His pride disdains his tutor's hand,
Nor will submit to his command;
And never will bestow a thought
Upon religion, as he ought.
By selfconceit he's proudly blind,
And thinks that toys enrich the mind:
That he may be accounted wise,
The ways of wisdom will despise;
It cuts his proud and foolish soul,
To tell him that he is a fool.
His monitor he thinks a foe,
And fires his mind with empty show.

The proprietors of the township of HINSBURGH, who are delinquent in payment of the tax of one pound four shillings on each propietor's right, (voted by said proprietors, at a legal meeting held at the house of Isaac Lawrence, the 2d day of July 1783) for the purpose of defraying the charges of laying out said town, are hereby informed, that unless they pay the said tax before the 25th of May next, so much of their land will then be sold at the house of Mr. Abraham Chase, of Danby, as will pay the tax and incidental charges.

Benjamin Brownson,	John Hemple, Esq;
Samuel Brownson,	Asahel Noble,
Josiah Brownson,	Moses Johnson,
S. Brownson, jun.	Isaac Canfield,
W. Vanwyck jun.	John Nelson,
David Hall,	William Vanwyck,
Thomas Willer,	Zadoc Noble.

ELNATHAN HUBBEL, Collector.

These are to warn the proprietors of Turnersburgh, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, to meet at the dwelling-house of Amos Robinson, in Hartford, in the county of Windsor, on the seventeenth day of June next, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.
2. To see whether the proprietors will come into any further agreement in order to promote the settlement of said township.

ELISHA LATHROP, LEMUEL HOUGH, ASA EDGERTON, } *Proprietors Committee.*

The proprietors of Lincoln, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of one pound eight shillings on each proprietor's right, granted by said proprietors at a legal meeting holden at the house of Col. Stephen Pearl, in Pawlet, for the purpose of paying the charges of surveying, laying out, &c. are informed, that unless they make payment of said tax by the 24th day of June next, so much of the respective rights of each of the undermentioned proprietors, as will pay said tax, with incidental charges, will on that day be exposed for sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the house of Col. Stephen Pearl, innholder in Pawlet.

Thomas Hibbard,	*William Gage,*
Oliver Scott,	*Thomas Chittenden,*
John Manley,	*John Gray,*
John Williams,	*Daniel Welch,*
Jonathan Eastman,	*Andrew Boston,*
Enoch Eastman,	*Samuel Benton,*
Calvin Eastman,	*Levy Fayton,*
Henry Hyde,	*Abiathar Waldo,*
Shadrach Hatheway,	*Solomon Lee,*
Jesse Spaulding,	*Noah Smith,*
Ezra Fellows,	*Jonas Fay,*
Josiah Ferrill,	*Peter Pix'ey,*
Jacob Hyde,	*Reuben Harmon,*
Noah Chittenden,	*Stephen Pearle,*
Darius Chipman,	*Thomas Tolman,*
John Stewart,	*William Fitch,*
John Cochran,	*Elijah Fay,*
John Sibley,	*Samuel Comstock,*
Stephen Mead jun.	*John Knickerbacor,*
Timothy Miles,	*Elisha Clarke,*
Nathan Manley,	*Simeon Hatheway,*
Ebenezer Hyde,	*Josiah Safford,*
Stephen Eastman,	*Zebulon Parmele,*
Joseph Bowker,	*Ezra Payne,*
J. Eastman jun.	*Benjamin Fowler,*
Reuben Harmon jun.	*Ephraim Ingraham.*

WILLIAM MATHER, Collector.

Bennington, May 6, 1784.

Grammar School.

A Grammar School is now opened at Newbury, in Coos; an experienced Precepter is employed, and a building provided sufficient to accommodate twenty five or thirty students; a number have already entered; and the generous founders of the School, have engaged immeditely to erect & finish a commodious building for forty or fifty pupils, and to make suitable provisions for boarding and lodging the same: the care and oversight of which is committed to *thirteen*, consisting of the neighbouring Clergy, and other Gentlemen in the vicinity, as *Trustees*, who will be careful that proper regulations and discipline are kept up; and those gentlemen who may be inclined to send youth for education may be assured that all diligence and faithfulness will be taken to instruct them in the English and learned Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Surveying, and the rudiments of Mathamatics in general, and at as reasonable a price, and perhaps more so, than at any school in the country.

A realizing sense of the absolute necessity of Literature, & a proper education of youth, in preserving the liberties of the States of America, purchased at the expence of blood and treasure, as well as the importance and usefulness of it, in the government, peace and happiness of society, hath animated the liberal undertakers to this noble purpose; and, from the most grateful sentiments of esteem and regard for the eminent supporter and protector of the Rights of Mankind, our illustrious Commander in Chief, they have honored it with the name of *WASHINGTON.*

By order of the Trustees,
NATHAN GODDARD, Clerk.
Newbury, April 21, 1784.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Whereas the Legislature, at their session in Windsor, April 1781, did grant a tax of ten shillings on each hundred acres of land in the towns of Strafford and Thetford, in the county of Orange, (except public rights and college lands) and whereas the treasurer did issue his warrant to the subscriber, David Chamberlin, being then Constable of said Strafford, to collect said tax in said Strafford; and to the subscriber, Abner Chamberlin, being then Constable of said Thetford, to collect said tax in said Thetford.—These are therefore to warn the proprietors or land owners in said towns, who have not paid their tax granted as aforesaid, to pay the same immediately, or so much of their lands in the town of Strafford, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Isaac Chamberlin, in said Strafford, on the 16th day of June next, sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning of said day. And in the said town of Thetford, at the dwelling-house of Abner Chamberlin, in said Thetford, on the 21st day of June next, sale to begin at 8 o'clock in the morning on said day, as will pay said taxes, together with all legal costs arising thereon.

DAVID CHAMBERLIN, Constable.
ABNER CHAMBERLIN, Constable.
Thetford, May 7, 1784.

State of VERMONT.

Public notice is hereby given to all the proprietors of the township of THETFORD, in the county of Orange, that application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the same, for a meeting to be warned according to law; that some mistakes and errors in their former proceedings may be rectified, and all disputes to be ended respecting the legality of said proprietors meetings, &c. These are therefore to warn all the proprietors of the said township of Thetford, to assemble and meet at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in said Thetford, on the third Monday in June at nine o'clock in the morning, to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.
2. To choose a proprietors clerk.
3. To choose a treasurer and collector for said proprietors.
4. To see if said meeting will ratify and establish the agreements of said proprietors heretofore made under colour of votes, in whole or in part.
5. To take under consideration the several divisions of land said to be granted by said proprietors in this township, and establish in whole or in part, under proper regulations, the aforesaid divisions, as may appear most just and equitable
6. To see if said meeting will allow the account exhibited against said proprietors for laying out lands in said divisions, as also for clearing roads in said township.
7. To see if said meeting will raise a sum of money sufficient to defray the necessary charges already made by said proprietors in said township.
8. To consider and resolve into some conclusive measures for the future proceedings of said proprietors
9. To consider and transact any other business necessary to be done at said meeting for the safety and interest of said proprietors.

ISRAEL SMITH, Just. Peace.

Thetford, April 29, 1784.

BLANKS of various kinds may be had at the Printing Office.